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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

DECEMBER 1942

“PRAISE THE LORD AND PASS THE AMMUNITION”

But pass the plate also, well filled with those American meat products which create Vim, Vigor, and Vitality or there will be no ...— Victory ...—. Stomach munitions are as necessary as any other.

★ ★

Enlistments, the draft, and high-priced labor on government work have made the average livestock producer short of help. The government is now beginning to recognize it takes just as much knowledge, training, and experience to fire a steer as a gun. Democracies move slowly.

★ ★

In the meantime, livestock producers must carry on . . . must produce . . . must do their part so that when the ammunition is passed their contribution will be there. They cannot quit and liquidate just because conditions are not ideal. They are not in the Solomons either.

★ ★

And when your livestock is ready to market do not forget that the cheapest, best, and quickest way from your ranch or feed-lot to the fronts is

“THRU THE CENTRAL MARKETS”

**KANSAS
CITY**



OMAHA



DENVER



Union Stock Yard Companies

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

(Published monthly at 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado, by American National Live Stock Association Publishing Company. Entered as second-class matter June 11, 1919, at Post Office, Denver, under Act of March 3, 1897. Acceptance for mailing at special postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on September 21, 1921. Subscription price: U. S., \$1.00 a year; Canadian and foreign, \$1.50.)

Volume XXIV

DECEMBER 1942

Number 7

SEEDING THE NORTHERN GREAT PLAINS RANGE

By A. E. McCLYMONDS

Regional Conservator, Soil Conservation Service

STATED BLUNTLY, GRASS SEEDING done by Soil Conservation Service on federal lands alone in northern Great Plains land use adjustment, or land utilization, projects has made possible the production of enough beef to give each of more than 72,000 soldiers his pound of meat every day in the year.

This is 23,333,000 pounds, dressed weight, annually. Yet, those lands only a few years ago were old, abandoned cultivated fields—wind eroded, weed-ridden graves of the hopes of tillers who tried too long to farm range lands.

That, however, is only part of the story of the Soil Conservation Service and its work with farmers and ranchers in establishing grass in the northern Great Plains region of Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Prior to this year, the service in this region was responsible for seeding more than 700,000 acres which now have good stands of grass. Three hundred and one thousand acres of the service's seeding was done in land utilization projects, which lie in the range country. The remainder is in soil conservation districts, where the service helps farmers and ranchers and district supervisors

with their soil and water conservation programs.

This year's seeding, much of which has been done already, consists of nearly 70,000 acres of land utilization project lands and more than 90,000 acres in soil conservation districts.

Thus, at the close of the present season, the service and co-operating farmers and ranchers will be very near to the 1,000,000-acre mark for grass seeding in this region.

Aside from the service's own accomplishments, its successes have shown the way for others to establish many more thousands of acres of grass.

As it now stands, the Soil Conservation Service is about three-fifths done with the present seeding job in the land utilization projects. These contain more abandoned cultivated lands than are scheduled for seeding, but, in order to get the greatest returns from available funds, seeding is confined to lands which had been tilled long enough to prevent ready regressing by natural means. Land which has been tilled four or five years, or less, has a chance to recover within a relatively short period. Long cultivation, however, breaks down the organic material in the soil, destroying grass roots. Natural recovery

of most of such lands consumes more than a score of years, so seeding is necessary to bring it back into production quickly. Later, some of the other lands which have not recovered satisfactorily also may be seeded.

The seeding job on privately owned lands is less tangible. In addition to the 400,000 acres seeded thus far, another 120,000 acres of seeding is scheduled on farms and ranches where soil conservation technicians already have helped the operators develop conservation plans. A sharp rise in this figure is assured, since farm and ranch planning is progressing. And, as soil conservation districts increase in numbers and area through action by farmers and ranchers, still more land needing grass seeding will come under the co-operation which the Soil Conservation Service extends to districts. Still further increases are definitely in the immediate future as operators become better acquainted generally with the possibilities of grass, particularly some of the introduced species such as crested wheatgrass and brome grass.

The tremendous lift the grass seedings on privately owned lands give to farm and ranch output can only be guessed. A goodly portion of these seeded lands, especially in eastern North and South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, are capable of intensive use. Part are used directly for meat and wool production, some are pasture for animals on feed, a large portion are pastures for dairy stock, and much of the grass is put up as hay for reserves.

Before starting on its grass seeding, the service acquired all the information



Some of Wyoming Hereford Ranch cattle grazing on crested wheatgrass pasture in spring. The WHR place is near Cheyenne.

available from state agricultural colleges and experiment stations and farmers and ranchers in the region. Continuously since then, it has received wholehearted assistance from those institutions in investigating new grasses and probing possibilities of better known varieties. Likewise, the service has helped soil conservation district supervisors establish district seed plots to accelerate progress of the district's seeding programs.

Up to now, crested wheatgrass in the western two-thirds of the region and brome grass in the climatically more favorable portions have been by far the most used grasses for revegetation. This is because crested wheatgrass and brome grass gave best assurances for getting good grass stands quickly on abandoned cultivated lands and other land being retired from cultivation, establishing vegetative cover for wind and water erosion control and a host of other purposes.

In the meantime, however, service technicians have experimented with and devised means of harvesting native grass seed. More and more individuals have taken advantage of these developments, with a result that a larger percentage of native grasses—western wheatgrass, big and little bluestem, blue grama, western bluegrass, buffalo grass—is being seeded by both the service and individual operators.

Seeding of native grasses is needed to balance grazing, since crested wheatgrass and brome grass, particularly the former, are primarily early and late season grasses. Crested wheatgrass starts growth weeks earlier than the native grasses and during the spring period can stand much heavier use than native grasses. But, except in unusually favorable years, crested wheatgrass furnishes little grazing during the late summer period. After the fall rains, however, new growth appears and the crested wheatgrass is good again until snow comes. Brome grass has about the same attributes except that it is more likely to be available for season-long use.

Crested wheatgrass was fairly well known in several parts of the northern Great Plains when the service seized upon it for use in the seeding program. Brome grass was less well known in the region, even though it had been used for years farther east. It is only recently, though, that special qualities of these grasses have been appreciated. It is becoming apparent that they can be made to play an even bigger part in agricultural production.

A few examples will explain. Leo Lund, rancher near Terry, Montana, says that his range cows on crested wheatgrass in spring give more milk than the calves can take. Walter J. Peterson, farmer near Upton, Wyoming, said that last year he kept sixty ewes with twin and triplet lambs on a two-acre crested wheatgrass pasture for six weeks and saved all the lambs. Crested wheat-

grass is becoming widely known for its capabilities as lambing pasture.

More persons are experimenting with crested wheatgrass to determine how broad its usefulness is. Louis J. Breisch, of the Wyoming Hereford Ranch near Cheyenne, has known the value of crested wheatgrass spring pasture for cows with calves and has used it for several years. Now he is trying to ascertain the type of use, starting in early spring, that will give the longest grazing period for crested wheatgrass. Last year, he reports, he kept 128 head of cattle on 178 acres of crested wheatgrass throughout the grazing season. Last year was unusually favorable, so that was not enough stock to use all the grass that grew. He harvested a seed crop from the grazed pasture.

"From what we know already," he said, "having a crested wheatgrass pasture for spring and fall grazing is like having more land."

Experiments at the University of Wyoming give promise of establishing the fact that crested wheatgrass cut at the right time is about as good hay as one can get—much more productive in terms of pounds of meat per acre than native grass hay.

Experiences with brome grass in the eastern portion of the region and in irrigated sections farther west are similar. Anton Werthner, livestock feeder near Wisner, Nebraska, claims more than 400 pounds of beef per acre in a single season for his brome grass pasture. From a very few fields of brome grass six years ago, the use of this grass has spread until fully 75 per cent of the farms in the Turkey Creek soil conservation district, which is almost all of Pawnee County, now have stands. Many farmers have found brome grass good fall and early spring hog pasture.

For the most part, these grasses are being used in connection with native grass pasture, making possible earlier and later grazing, and permitting native grasses to make good growth before the stock is turned onto them. That this increases livestock production and protects the grazing resource has been attested many times. Richard Day, near Bismarck, North Dakota, states the case succinctly: "I run the same number of cattle, but weight increases are greater; still, more feed remains on the ground at the close of the grazing season."

As the Soil Conservation Service in the northern Great Plains region nears the million-acre mark in grass seeding, it has behind it a record of already having helped bring nearly 750,000 acres into readiness for the production demands now made upon them.

But grass seeding is only a start toward bringing these lands up to their productive capabilities. The service has helped hundreds with such things as developing improved operating plans and devising ways to furnish additional water to grazing and cultivated lands. And the number of persons receiving such help is growing rapidly.

WHEAT TO MEAT IN RED RIVER DALE

By B. E. GROOM

NORTH DAKOTA IS STILL THE land of the long furrows, but the shadow of one-crop wheat farming has been shortened by the shift from "wheat to meat."

The scales which weigh the wealth produced in the fourth largest agricultural state in the nation now waver in the balance between the diversified grain cash crops and the prices paid for high-quality livestock and livestock products.

When, away back in 1876, Oliver Dalrymple, the first bonanza wheat farmer, began operations on the 30,000-acre wheat farm in the rich valley of the Red River of the North near Casselton, North Dakota, he purchased hundreds of horses and mules in the east to furnish motive power for the plows, seeders, and binders which followed the six-mile long furrows on the greatest wheat-producing farm in the nation.

International advertising came to the Dalrymple bonanza farm when post office officials used a picture on the World's Columbian postage stamp showing a string of four-horse and mule teams a half-mile long plowing. Following the example, and envious of the success of Oliver Dalrymple through the enormous yields of fine dark northern hard red spring wheat, others came in to develop great bonanza wheat farms.

The Amenias-Sharon Land Company acquired around 50,000 acres; the Grandins secured a tract of several thousand acres near Mayville and Hillsboro; Datus Smith, of Chicago, a manager for Marshall Field and Company, started with 2,000 acres; and scores of others had holdings of from 1,000 to 3,000 acres.

The bulk of this land was secured by purchase from the Northern Pacific Railroad which had secured the alternate sections as a land grant. The opening up of the bonanza wheat farms quickly resulted in a rush to homestead the remaining lands and in a few short years the Red River Valley became known as the "Bread Basket of the World."

In this span of sixty-odd years this fertile land of the Red River Valley has jumped in price from 50 cents per acre to \$100 and more for improved farms with \$50 per acre being a common price. In the Red River Valley crop failures are unknown, and, after sixty years of farming, the 1942 yield ranks as one of the best, with hundreds of fields yielding from thirty-five to fifty bushels of No. 1 hard red spring wheat per acre.

In those early days wheat farming was followed exclusively and farmers seeded wheat and bought their meat, eggs, butter, potatoes, fruit, and all other food essentials that could be produced—and now are—but those bonanza wheat farmers had no time to waste with such small items.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

In the late nineties, and at the turn of the century, the North Dakota Agricultural College was pointing the way to a new agricultural program based on livestock and showing that corn, alfalfa, and numerous valuable feed crops were just as well adapted to Red River Valley farms as wheat.

The International Harvester Company purchased a decidedly poor farm in the vicinity of Larimore near the famous Elk Valley Farms. This tract of land was put under the supervision of John G. Haney, and he began to show what could be accomplished with sweet clover, feed crops, and livestock feeding operations. It took but just a few short years to convert this rather poor producing grain farm into a diversified farm which resulted in good yields of grain and feed crops that turned a profit every year in fattening livestock. Year after year Mr. Haney toured North Dakota for the International and urged the growing of corn and alfalfa along with sweet clover, which he dubbed the "Sweetheart of the Northwest."

At the same time farmers in the valley such as Joe Runck, George Howe, P. F. Austin, Roy Johnson, Sinner Brothers, and scores of others started livestock

feeding programs in which western cattle and lambs were largely used. Farmers generally became enthusiastic over the possibilities of livestock feeding to supplement their wheat farming. This program appealed to owners of from one to three sections of land but was not undertaken by the so-called bonanza landholders until many of the large holdings had been partially sold off or divided into smaller operating units.

As the livestock feeding program annually attracted more and more attention, a movement was put under way to establish a home market for this livestock. This resulted in the building of the Equity Packing Plant at West Fargo through sales of shares of stock to farmers over all of eastern North Dakota.

Operation of this enterprise was placed in the hands of men with too little experience in the packing industry and with insufficient marketing outlets. Following some years of excessive losses the plant was sold to Armour and Company. Under the management of Armour and Company the plant was entirely rebuilt and expanded. Vigorous efforts were then made by railroad development organizations, the Greater North Dakota

Association, civic groups, and farm leaders to put the livestock industry in the valley on a sound and greatly expanded basis.

Officials of Armour and Company have stated that at the outset they doubted whether they would ever slaughter many lambs at this plant. They were of the opinion that cattle and hogs would be about the limit. However, the feeding of western lambs developed rather faster than that of cattle feeding, and expansion after expansion has been made to permit handling the stock delivered at the plant. Today the West Fargo plant is one of the best in the entire Armour system, and during the past year the plant of the Northern Packing Company at Grand Forks was purchased to permit handling the stock produced in the north end of the valley and northern North Dakota and Minnesota.

The Union Stock Yards Company of St. Paul added further impetus to the livestock program by building a large modern stockyards with the latest equipment for marketing all classes of livestock. Some doubting Thomases feared that the stockyards development would so divide the business and marketings that neither Armour nor the yards would



Corn cribs are long and bulgy in the Red River Valley. Every kind of feed required for livestock feeding is produced.



North Dakota stockmen believe Red River Valley is a "natural" as a feeding area. Four transcontinental rails cross it.

be highly successful. This theory was quickly proved an error, for both are doing a near capacity business and far more than the owners ever anticipated. A full corps of well-known commission firms buying on orders for eastern packers and feeders are doing an excellent business that is increasing each year. With the stockyards operating on a commission basis and Armour and Company buying direct, the farmers feel that they have a choice of markets and competition that is highly satisfactory. Each year a higher percentage of the livestock of the state as well as that from western Minnesota and eastern Montana is marketed at one or the other of the markets at West Fargo.

When the American Crystal Sugar Beet Company established a plant at East Grand Forks, their operations also contributed greatly to the livestock feeding program in the valley, especially with lamb feeders. This plant annually handles the production from 25,000 to 30,000 acres of sugar beets. The molasses, tops, and dried pulp finds a ready market with feeders of livestock. Strenuous efforts have been made to secure additional sugar beet factories in the territory, for the experience over the past sixteen years in growing beets has been highly satisfactory to farmers and there is ample room in the valley for several plants if they would be authorized by officials at Washington. Additional sugar plants would mean a much greater expansion in the livestock industry, for,

as wheat production is curtailed, sugar beet acreage and facilities for processing is sorely needed.

Stockmen and all others interested in the livestock industry feel that the development of this livestock industry is only well started in the Red River Valley and adjacent farm and ranch areas.

Reasons for this conclusion are:

1. In the Red River Valley every line of feed required for finishing high-quality livestock, hogs, cattle, and lambs is produced abundantly and with a degree of certainty rivaled only by the best mid-west feeding areas. All cereal grains required, as well as corn, millets, sorghums, root crops, alfalfa, and tame hay, are standard crops.

2. Climatic conditions are favorable, and with cheap shelters excellent gains are secured by feeders during the fall, winter, and spring months.

3. Land values for the production of crops to be used in feeding are low and enable the valley feeders to produce their feed and meet all competition.

4. Market facilities are available which permit selling finished stock advantageously, and stocker and feeder shipments to West Fargo permit feeders to secure feeder stock at the time and of the quality desired.

5. For a feeding area the Red River Valley is a "natural." With four great transcontinental rail lines crossing the valley and serving all parts with branch lines, the natural movement of range

stock to eastern markets gives the valley feeders, through feed in transit rates, an opportunity to stock their feed-lots and market the finished animals most advantageously.

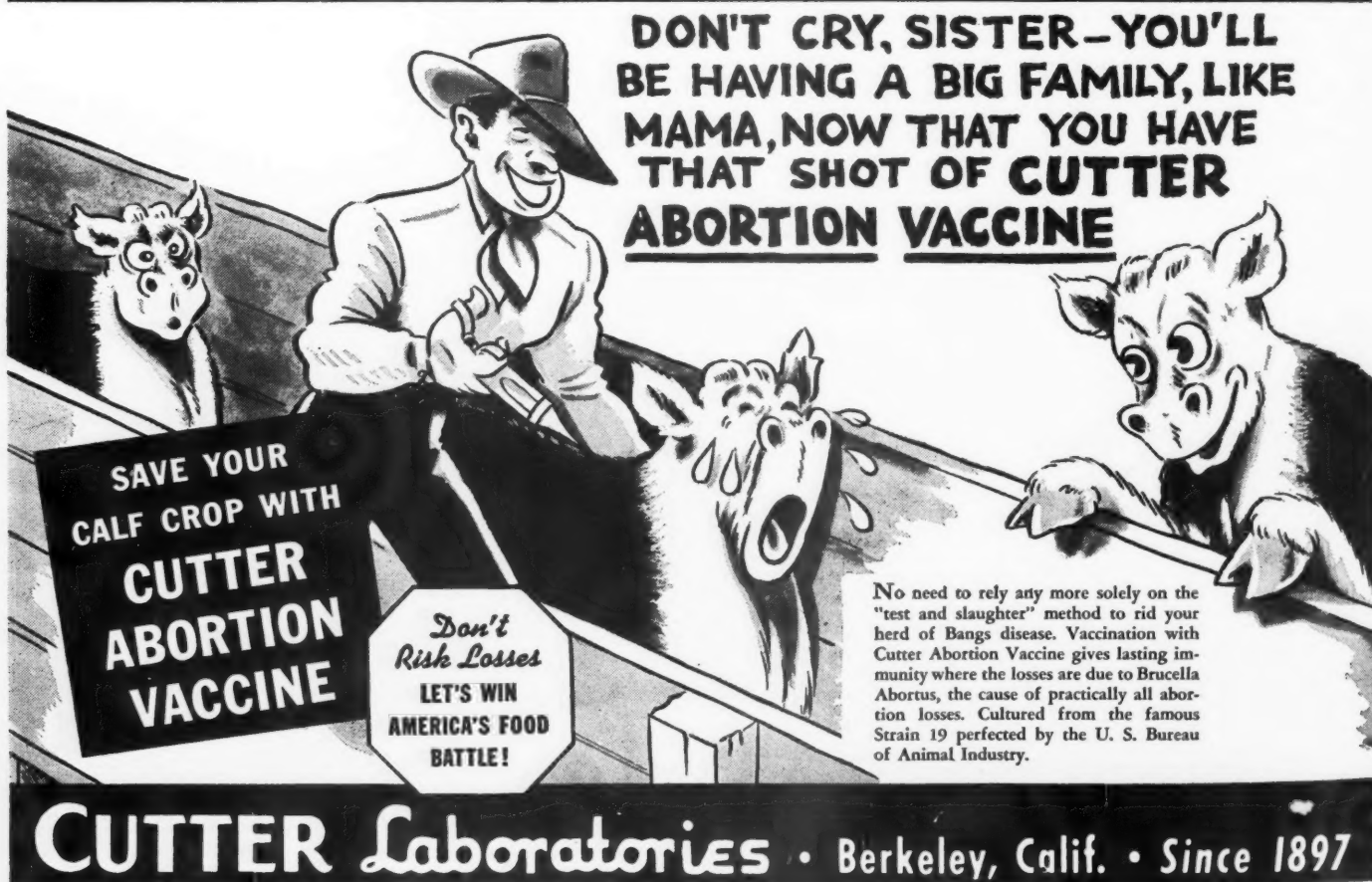
Figures compiled by the Greater North Dakota Association to show the steady and sure development of this industry are published annually and supply ample proof that there has been a steady shift from "wheat to meat" on North Dakota farms. At the same time, North Dakota in 1942 produced its largest per acre yield crop and its third largest production in wheat. Reduced acreage as a result of AAA wheat acreage accounts for the 1942 crop being only third in gross production.

REPORTS FROM TWO SPOTS—OHIO, IOWA

By DAVID I. DAY

INTO SANDUSKY FROM FREMONT, Ohio, rich in the lore of President R. B. Hayes, is a fine little drive. At Fremont almost everyone is an authority on the life of the man whose election over Samuel J. Tilden is still the subject of hot argument. His home is now a memorial, with a library and Hayes museum, and near-by is his tomb. I looked for beef cattle on the way over, but there were very few. The locality all around Sandusky is devoted largely to vegetable and fruit growing, with a great deal of dairy farming carried on.

DON'T CRY, SISTER—YOU'LL BE HAVING A BIG FAMILY, LIKE MAMA, NOW THAT YOU HAVE THAT SHOT OF CUTTER ABORTION VACCINE



SAVE YOUR CALF CROP WITH CUTTER ABORTION VACCINE

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No need to rely any more solely on the "test and slaughter" method to rid your herd of Bangs disease. Vaccination with Cutter Abortion Vaccine gives lasting immunity where the losses are due to Brucella Abortus, the cause of practically all abortion losses. Cultured from the famous Strain 19 perfected by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

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IS THERE COMPETITION FOR YOUR LIVESTOCK?



Perhaps the most highly competitive market in the world is that on which American livestock producers sell their cattle, sheep and hogs. The competition in buying of livestock is so keen that those who handle and process meat animals average to pay out for their raw material (livestock) about 75 per cent of their total income from the sale of meat and by-products, and their annual earnings on the meat and by-products which they sell represent only an infinitesimal part of a penny per pound of product.

Nothing in the world, other than the keenest kind of competition in both the buying of livestock and the selling of the products, would hold profits of the processors to such small figures (one-fifth of a cent a pound in 1941).

The competition is so keen that even old and well established firms are un-

der constant pressure to obtain sufficient raw materials. The available supply of livestock is what determines the volume of the meat business and, if a competitor is allowed to buy an ever-increasing portion of the market receipts, that competitor will inevitably increase his volume of business at the expense of other competitors in the trade.

So it is constantly necessary for us to watch the operations of competitors and to match their efforts in the matter of obtaining supplies that we may not lose ground and fall back in our business which we have been years in building up.

It is this "watch and match the other fellow" situation which makes the packing business the most highly competitive in the world and holds the profits to such small figures.

ARMOUR and COMPANY

Farther east in Lorain County, all about the nice city of Elyria, you may see quite a few good beef animals on feed, mostly Herefords. I had expected to see the dairy farm labor situation much more acute than it was, and it had occurred to me that, if lack of help had forced dairymen to quit, it seemed reasonable that they might use their facilities in the production of beef.

It is true that labor of the quality demanded on dairy farms is scarce but not sufficiently short as yet to increase perceptibly the number of beef animals in the feed-lots. Some four or five men told me that they were gradually going out of dairying and that later this fall or in the early winter it was likely they would be feeding out beef. These potential newcomers to the ranks seemed to vary in their intentions. Mostly they will go in for western prime Hereford steers. One plans to get southwestern heifers and keep the best from the bunch as the foundation of a farm herd. He has already been to the Mullendore Farm over in Indiana looking for a likely polled sire. In one or two instances, the new men would like to feed out Angus steers.

There are about four real good sized feeders of cattle in Lorain, but there are no registered beef herds in that county. It was the general impression that there were not quite so many cattle on feed in that locality as was the case this time last fall and winter. There has been less movement in for feeding and some are lengthening the feeding periods of the cattle on hand, which may give the answer. If the ex-dairymen start in with beef on any scale at all, it will add up to an increase, perhaps by January 1. Beef feeders were optimistic. There was no worry about government diverting grain to the hog men; no worry about anything. Some feel that the election returns may slow up any unnecessary meddling by the folks in Washington.

They have a county steer club in Lorain County, just completing its second year, made up of 4-H and vocational agriculture students. The first year the club members had eighteen steers. Last year they fed thirty-four. Orders are in now and probably filled for thirty-five for 1943. It is a nice locality and it is blessed with a good county agent.

Southward we went early one morning in Ashland County, of which Ashland is the county seat. There does not seem to be so much beef cattle interest in this locality, although many are giving commercial cattle feeding a good deal of thought. The one thing that seems to be holding up this trend is that condensary prices for milk have much improved, making dairy herds more profitable. Again the cities are clamoring for more fluid milk all through the industrial region of Ohio. I observed one herd of real quality Angus—purebred but unregistered. I saw quite a few who feed out dairy steers,

mainly Holstein, for the beef market and claim to make good money at it.

At this time, the baby beef club is inactive. Pastures and grain crops were excellent. The hog numbers in all Ohio counties visited were on the obvious increase, yet the beef cattle folks were sitting tight and any number of men said that if the war continued another two years there would be many cattle on feed—if the calves can be found at reasonable prices.

Just to show how uncertain and jittery a great many people are, the day after the invasion of Africa by the American troops, I had a letter from one of my Ohio friends that he had a mind to shift his plans and not buy any high-priced western steers—the war might be over before he could market them in prime shape a year hence.

Two weeks after my brief jaunt into northern Ohio, I was traveling up the nice, broad highway from St. Louis northward, eventually landing in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. A lot of fine corn and pasture crops were produced in that locality and, while there are better beef feeding sections of the state, a good many animals are fed out in that vicinity. Quite a few registered herds of the various breeds are to be seen in the southeast corner of the Land of Tall Corn. I was especially pleased to see the Rockhaven Farms—two places totaling over 500 acres. The folks were busy pulling corn all the way up the line, and this labor was first in the minds of many purebred breeders and feeders of commercial beef cattle.

Western people will be especially interested in the Rockhaven, as the own-



Calrossie Victor, grand champion, Golden Gate show, owned by Rockhaven Farms, Ia.



Part of the hills where "white wonder" grazes with rare herd of cows at Rockhaven.

EASY NOW TO FEED MINERALS ON RANGE

**HANDY, WEATHER-PROOF
BLOCK SUPPLIES
MINERALS CATTLE NEED
ON RANGE . . . ELIMINATES
WASTE AND EXTRA WORK**

To feed or not to feed minerals on range may have been an open question only a few years ago. Today, however, it's common practice among progressive cattlemen, for they have found by experience that it puts extra dollars into their pockets.

Among the benefits are larger calf crops, faster development to the marketing stage, and a finer finish that attracts buyers and brings higher prices. These are outstanding among the results usually secured when a complete mineral supplement is used to make up the mineral deficiencies common in range grass.

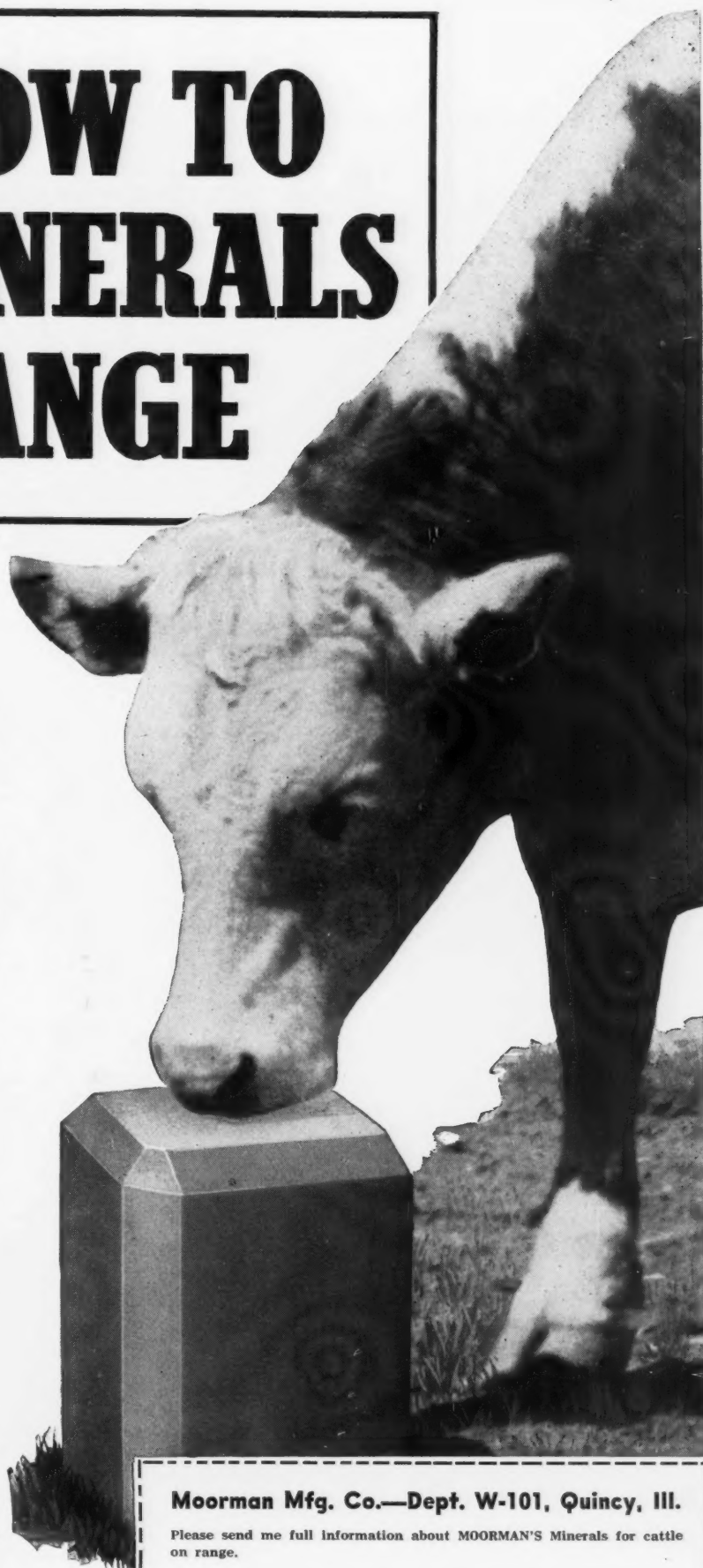
Naturally, the more completely these mineral deficiencies of range grass are eliminated, the more profitable are the benefits. That is no doubt the chief reason why MoorMan's Range Minerals for Cattle are favored among leading cattlemen and gaining new users every day—MoorMan's not only supplies all the minerals range cattle are known to need, but it supplies them in a form that makes hauling, handling, storing and feeding wonderfully easy.

The block form of minerals has another important advantage, too. It is soft enough to encourage proper consumption, but is made with a special binder that prevents excessive hardness in hot, dry weather and resists weathering by wind, rain or snow, practically eliminating the waste unavoidable with powder minerals.

Still another fact that powerfully influences the feeding of MoorMan's is that it has behind it more years of scientific research than any similar product on the market today. Why not mail the coupon for full information?

***MoorMan's* MINERAL FEEDS**
MOORMAN MFG. CO. — DEPT. W-101 — QUINCY, ILL.

December, 1942



Moorman Mfg. Co.—Dept. W-101, Quincy, Ill.

Please send me full information about MOORMAN'S Minerals for cattle on range.

Name.....

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ers of Calrossie Victor—a great Shorthorn sire if ever one operated in Iowa, grand champion, I believe, at the Golden Gate Exposition a few years ago. The white wonder is still going strong, siring low thick-set calves as would be expected, many of them ribbon winners in stiff shows. Over the hills of Rockhaven grazed a rare herd of cows. The herd totals seventy-five or eighty head, and the owners are certainly enthusiastic about them.

Two small feed-lots west of Mt. Pleasant some miles were visited, one with Shorthorns and one with Angus, and farther west another ten miles I located a nice bunch of New Mexico whiteface heifers making beef very fast on shelled corn, barley, alfalfa hay, and cottonseed meal. So to Bloomfield in Davis County, on the Missouri line. In fact, I spent the night with a farmer owning land in both states. It was estimated there were about 5 per cent more beef cattle on feed in the county than last year at this time.

There are four or five really sizable cattle feeders in that vicinity and many small feed-lot operators. I noted about five registered herds in the locality, all with a few good bull calves for sale every year.

All summer and fall in that territory the rainfall was good, in contrast with dry summers some previous seasons. There is a big corn crop being harvested this fall—an average of possibly fifty to seventy bushels an acre. A number

of progressive farmers have been practicing pasture improvement methods with excellent results. I look for grass-marketed cattle to go from this part of Iowa more liberally in the future. The cattle in Davis County are mostly whitefaces, with some Angus and fewer Shorthorns. A great many creditable beef calves are produced locally. Some come from northern Missouri counties. A good many come from the western ranges. Most of the fat cattle this year have gone from there to Chicago, and some are marketed in Ottumwa, Iowa.

It is gratifying to see the interest in several counties, including Davis, in 4-H beef feeding. There will be a great many boys and girls next year all directions from Bloomfield engaged in baby beef projects. One very aged farmer said: "When I see the interest of these youngsters, it makes me wish I could start over—and do better."

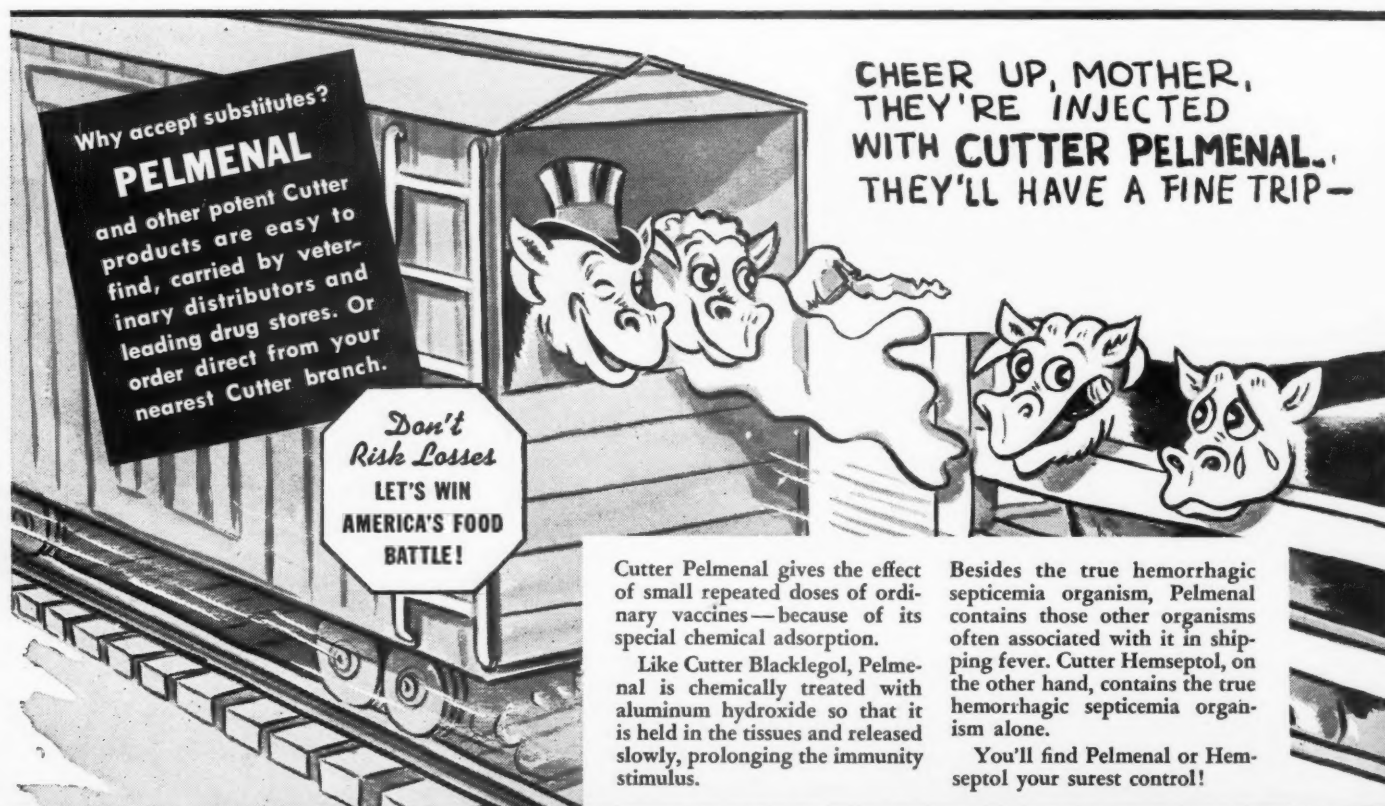
Adjoining Davis on the east is Van Buren County, with Keosauqua as the county seat. It is a border county also. It does not compare with some parts of the state as a corn or small grain district, but there are fine hill pastures everywhere, all subject to improvement methods, and all will make money with the right quality of beef animals. As grass and dry roughage are abundant, the tendency there is toward small herds. There are some good-sized feeder men there, too, buying their requirements mostly in Ottumwa and Des Moines.

It looked as if most of the fat cattle went to Chicago, but some find their way to Ottumwa, St. Joseph, Missouri, and, perhaps, other terminal markets. The Angus are rather predominant there, so far as home herds are concerned. Most of the ranch cattle are, of course, Herefords. Some farmers have in mind expanding their operations—raising Herefords and Angus feeders for the better grain counties, marketing purely as feeders. One man thinks of growing Polled Shorthorn feeder calves for the more fertile Iowa counties or for any grain producers who might like to buy them.

NEVADA STOCKMEN MEET AT ELKO

NEVADA CATTLEMEN IN THEIR eighth annual convention at Elko on November 9-10 pledged support to "sound principles of government, of the people, by the people, and for the people, and to the preservation of those ideals for which this nation was founded," urged maintenance of existing tariffs, "in order to provide that protection when it will be badly needed," and asked continuation of existing sanitary laws "so that no threat of foot-and-mouth disease may menace our herds and flocks."

Addressing the delegates of the Nevada State Cattle Association were Dr. Warren D. Earl, state veterinarian;



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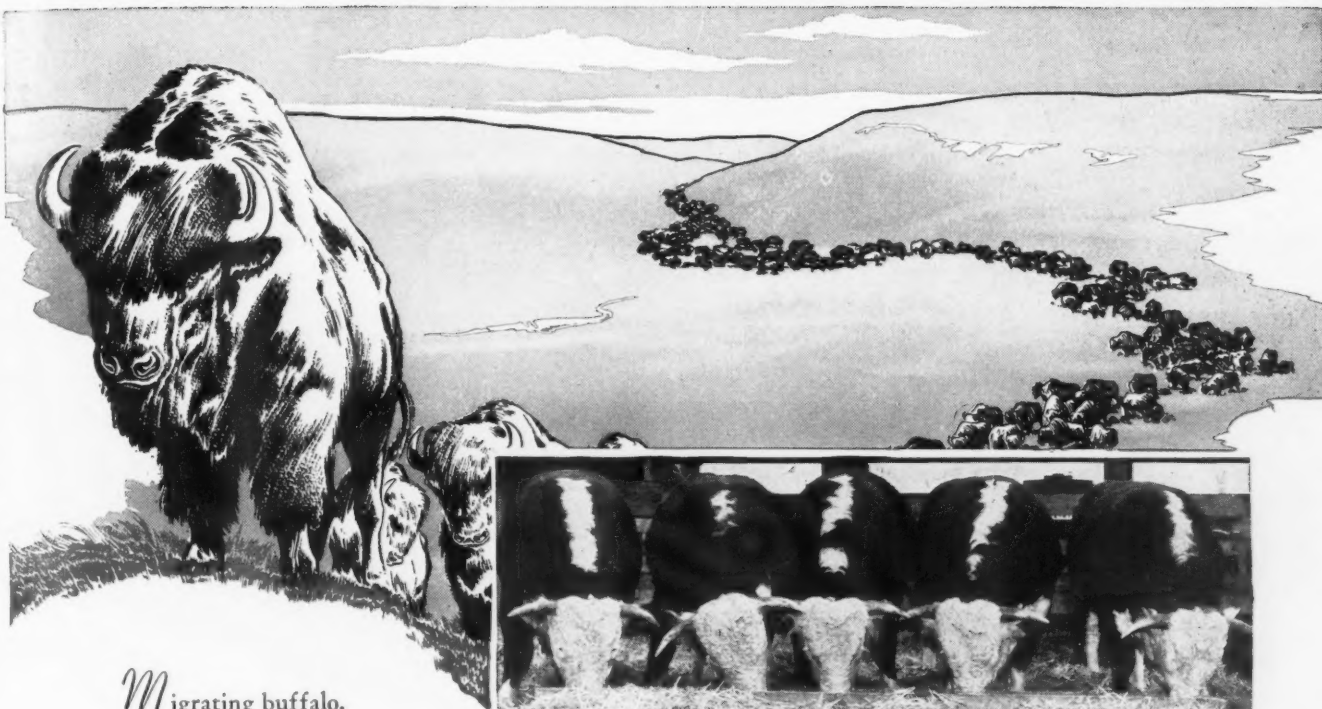
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CEROGRAS

UNJOINTED GRASSES

Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada; Senator-elect James G. Scrugham; Alex McQueen, Forest Service representative of the Elko area; and Roland J. Hawes, president of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association.

Frank L. Winzeler, secretary of the Idaho association talked about that organization's recent bull sale, a feature of which was the classifying by experts, prior to the sale, of the bulls into A, B, and C groups to show relative merit of the animals.

F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, spoke to the group on price ceilings and the beef supply situation. He said that there was no contemplation at this time in Washington of putting ceilings on live cattle. Other speakers were Marion Clawson, fieldman of the Department of Agriculture; William Royle, state director of the United States Employment Service; E. F. Forbes, western representative of the American Meat Institute; C. F. Dierking, regional grazer for Nevada; and Vernon Metcalf, secretary-treasurer of the Nevada Livestock Production Credit Corporation.

Early in the meeting Senator McCarran brought up the question of supplementing the National Animal Theft Act with local legislation applying to movements between counties and on public lands. Following this was a discussion of the brand inspection problem, led by Earl Wright.

Extreme care in the placing of restrictions on gasoline, rubber, etc., and in manufacture of essential machinery was urged in the resolutions adopted. The recent policy of freezing essential ranch workers should be made uniform and local boards notified to co-operate, the cattlemen suggested. Government agencies not directly connected with the war effort should be abolished, they said. Subsidies started during the depression, such as parity and soil conservation payments, should be discontinued, it was recommended.

One of the resolutions indorsed the principles of the Johnson Bill, S-1030, which provides for legal status for forest advisory boards and stabilization of forest areas. Study, under the direction of users of the public domain, into the matter of grazing fees was suggested "to the end that fair consideration be given all essential factors in the determination of the fee to be charged."

ASSOCIATION NOTES

IDAHO BULL SALE

Ninety-one bulls sold at the Idaho Cattlemen's Association bull sale in Pocatello, Idaho, October 24, averaged \$303. The sale brought \$27,573 to sellers, with the high bull bringing \$600—a Hereford animal bought by A. D. Pierce, Malta, Idaho. Speakers at a meeting following the sale included Lawrence F. Mollin, of the American National Live Stock Association;

R. V. Swanson, Pocatello, manager of the sale; and Frank Winzeler, Boise, secretary of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association. A novelty at the sale was the grading of all animals before sale into A, B, or C quality groups, designed to "give everyone at the sale a better understanding of what constitutes a good animal."

ASKS CEILINGS BE ELIMINATED

The executive committee of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture recommended at a meeting in Washington, D. C., October 19, "that the ceiling price restrictions be eliminated until farmers are awarded for their productive effort with prices for their products commensurate with the wages of labor and prices of industry." They also asked Congress to direct the AAA and CCC to comply with state inspection laws pertaining to "the movement, inspection, and sale of seeds and fertilizers and with other state laws for the protection of agriculture." The group held that the man power question "can only be solved by an over-all man power policy."

GREENLEE COUNTY MEETING

W. C. Edwards, Eagle Creek, Arizona, was elected president of the Greenlee County Cattle Growers' Association, at a meeting recently at Apache Grove, Arizona. He succeeds W. E. McLaughlin, Frisco. Ivan McKinney, Double Circle, was elected vice-president, and Frank Willis, Jr., Duncan, secretary. Speakers at the meeting included Supervisor W. H. Woods of Crook National Forest; Mrs. J. M. Keith, Phoenix, secretary of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association; Raymond McBride, Phoenix, of the Grazing Service; Tom Rigden, of the University of Arizona; President Tom Clayton of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association; Bryant W. Jones, Clifton; John Stark, Eagle Creek; Fred Fritz, Blue; and A. C. Stanton, Clifton.

GILA COUNTY OFFICERS

Officers elected at a meeting of the Gila County Cattle Growers' Association at Globe, Arizona, October 24 were Jay Webb, Globe, Arizona, president; Don Anderson, Globe, Arizona, vice-president; and Roy Tucker, Tonto Basin, Arizona, treasurer. Earl Horrell, Globe, Arizona, was re-elected secretary.

PLATTE VALLEY SALE

Platte Valley Hereford Association, Nebraska, reports an average on seventy-nine head of bulls at recent sale slightly over \$303. A bull owned by Scott McCrone and one by Mousel & Coder each sold at top price of \$700.

MEAT LITERATURE

Senator Wheeler in a recent letter to the National Live Stock and Meat Board charged that institution with "setting forth the vitamin values of uncooked or raw meat in a manner calculated to represent the vitamin values cited as being for the meat when cooked," reminding the meat board that we are not cannibals. A vigorous reply to this claim came from R. C. Pollock, general manager of the board, which said: "Your letter taking us to task for planning distribution of a vitamin chart in the nature of a yardstick showing the vitamin content of various meats is based upon erroneous information. The material to which you refer, and which is the result of two years of intensive scientific research, shows the vitamin value of cooked meats as served on the table. It is regrettable that you did not see fit to ascertain the facts before making entirely unfounded and false allegations with respect to the activities of this organization."

Unprecedented demand exists for literature and information on the subject of meat, according to Manager Pollock of the board. Approximately fifty different types of meat literature published by the board are going out in large quantities. Especially numerous are the calls from nutrition committees, teachers of nutrition classes, Red Cross chapters, home demonstration agents, dietitians, consumer information centers, and welfare agencies. Calls for literature on meat prepared for the armed forces are also on the increase. Board literature covers such subjects as the importance of meat as a source of vitamins and other nutrients; meat in the diet; meat buying, selection, merchandising, and canning; function of foods; meat for health defense; meat for protein, iron, and phosphorus. Another feature of meat publicity is the board's nutrition exhibits which are being shown to physicians, dentists, nurses, dietitians, and others at various annual conventions of the health, medical, home economics, and dietetics associations.

CALENDAR

DECEMBER—

- 14—Arizona Hereford Breeders' sale, Phoenix.
- 2-5—Chicago Stock Yards Fat Stock and Carlot Competition, Chicago.
- 11-12—California Cattlemen's Ass'n convention, San Francisco.

JANUARY—

- 15-16—American National Live Stock Ass'n "streamlined business convention," Denver, Colo.
- 16-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver.
- 18—Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Ass'n meeting, Denver.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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Vol. XXIV December, 1942 No. 7

'SHARE-THE-MEAT'

FOR MANY MONTHS PAST, PORK has been scarce in eastern markets, and more recently the same has been true of beef, with the condition spreading quite generally throughout the country. It had been assumed that the situation would be relieved as the heavy fall movement got under way, but, due to a variety of causes, the problem has been intensified rather than relieved.

So far as beef is concerned, the main source of the trouble is in OPA. Constant publicity as to possible live animal ceilings and too narrow spreads between grades in the beef ceilings, plus inequalities in these ceilings, have brought a chaotic condition to the entire trade that has been reflected back to the producer and has adversely affected beef production both by premature marketing and hesitancy to take on replacements. It seems tragic that this should be true. Without OPA action, with the largest number of cattle ever on record, and, with ample supplies of feed available, there would have been tremendous beef production this season to meet the ever-growing demand.

In the case of pork, the run has been slow in developing, largely because of a favorable corn-hog ratio. Recently receipts have picked up sufficiently to cause the market to sag. Marketing is due to increase sharply and lard production should be heavy.

Unfortunately, at a time when receipts of fed cattle are very light, causing a substantial reduction in gross tonnage available, the demands for meat from our armed forces, our allies, and now from occupied countries is rapidly increasing. First it was estimated that 6,000,000,000 pounds would be required for this purpose during the year begin-

ning October 1, 1942, then it was stepped up to 6,500,000,000, and now it is hinted that the demand for the year may go well above that figure.

Belatedly, the government is moving to meet the emergency. OPA is showing more interest in production. It is becoming recognized that a good beefsteak at a live-and-let-live price is better than no beefsteak at a cheap price. But it seems unlikely now that the supply of beef will any time soon be able to catch up with the demand.

To meet this situation, and to endeavor to secure more equitable distribution of available supplies, a share-the-meat program is being aggressively pushed—this as a stop-gap until consumer rationing can be inaugurated. The trouble is that, in many areas where populations have had mushroom growths because of war plants, quotas for this quarter have been pushed out too rapidly and now in spots there isn't much meat to share.

Meatless days have been promoted here and there locally, but they are frowned on by the authorities in Washington. Many people do not ordinarily eat a minimum desirable meat ration, and a meatless day each week would increase the deficit.

The situation as yet isn't terribly serious, but it could become so unless more attention is paid in the future to production and less to arbitrary price schedules. Beef tonnage next year can be sharply stepped up by prompt action on the part of OPA. It is their move, also their responsibility, as producers and feeders alike have repeatedly warned of the effect of present policies and expressed their willingness to help work out a program that would be practical. Their warnings as to what would happen are already coming true. Let us hope their offer of co-operation will now be accepted before it is too late.

THE CONVENTION

THE PAST TWO ISSUES OF THE PRODUCER have carried announcements of the coming forty-sixth annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association. It will be held on January 15-16, 1943, in Denver at the Shirley-Savoy Hotel.

Because it was mentioned that the convention will be a "streamlined business affair, with no entertainment and little if any formal program," some stockmen have thought that it is to be an executive committee gathering or simply a business meeting at which stockmen generally are not to be present. This is not the case. All stockmen are invited to attend, and it is the hope of the officers of the association that as many as can do so will come. "Streamlining" in this case means cutting out any convention frills that might be dispensed with and getting down purely to the business of considering the problems that face the industry.

Such subjects as price ceilings, meat rationing, production and marketing goals, manpower, priorities, rubber and gasoline, and ODT orders will be before the convention. With things moving so fast in this world of ours, other problems might be at the fore by convention time.

Stockmen should make it a point to send in their reservation for rooms immediately. Send your reservation to Ike Walton, Shirley-Savoy Hotel, Denver, Colorado. He will take care of your wants. Remember, all stockmen are cordially invited to attend this national convention.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE

Stock Association sent out a circular letter recently to a number of PRODUCER subscribers giving some arguments designed to cause the subscribers to join the association. The arguments might well be directed to all readers of the PRODUCER who are not members of the American National. The arguments were (1) that there are some tasks in a stockman's business that he cannot himself perform; (2) that these tasks should be performed; (3) that only an association of stockmen can perform them; and (4) that the American National does perform them.

This line of reasoning needs little amplification, for stockmen know at once that that is the way the livestock business is conducted when it comes to the relation of that business to other business and government. What some may not know is, What does the American National stand for? Does the American National want to try to reform your ideas of business or your convictions, fit them into a pattern, and use them in its sphere of influence, or does the association simply want to strengthen its ranks by getting more stockmen as members so that its actions may be more representative and effective?

The American National has never believed that it, any more than an individual, could through argument or otherwise change a person's convictions or way of thought. Therefore it does not try. That is not its purpose. But it knows that it can often change the course of events by presentation of the stockman's side of a question. And on this score only one example need be cited: The Argentine sanitary convention. That pact seven years ago was undoubtedly headed for consummation. The association believes it did more than any other body in the country to stop it. Stockmen wanted the association to do this.

That is the answer to one of the questions above. Why, then, if it can function so well, does it want stockmen to join? you ask. The answer to this is that the slow but inevitable turnover in the membership rolls calls for replacements, and that the American National has been

created to represent all stockmen. When a stockman joins, the association represents him. When he thus hires the association, as it were, it does not mean of course that he necessarily will get full association backing for every performance he may suggest. But it does mean that that stockman will have a voice in the organization's acts. And, as it has worked out, it is almost certain that the group action performed by the association will coincide with what the individual himself would have done were he the association. We believe we can prove this: The association fought off the Argentine sanitary pact; the association stands for adequate protective tariffs; the association fights for fair shipping charges. How do these actions fit in with your opinions on the subjects? Our guess is, precisely. And, we believe, that goes for most of the problems all down the line.

If that guess is right, then you will agree that the one to do your job of representation in the national field is the American National—no less your employee than is your cowboy. You need not be told that the work has to be done.

So we say: Do not put off the representative part of your business, which is the association's job. Hire the American National by joining it. The cost is 1 cent a head on the cattle you run, with a minimum of \$1.50.

CALIFORNIA SECRETARY DIES

As the PRODUCER is going to press, we are notified of the death of John Curry, forty-eight years old, secretary of the California Cattlemen's Association. He passed away in San Francisco, on November 19. He was widely known in the West. Mr. Curry was born in San Francisco. He was a graduate of the University of Santa Clara, Santa Clara, California. He had represented California cattlemen in the capacity of secretary of their state association for the past twelve years. He was a member of the California bar. Surviving him are his wife, three daughters, and one sister, all of San Francisco.

NEVADA RANCHER PASSES

George Russell, Jr., outstanding rancher and business man of Nevada, died at the Elko general hospital on October 15. Mr. Russell was born at Elko on February 29, 1880. He was president and manager of the Russell Land and Cattle Company, receiver for the Pacific States Savings and Loan Company, a director of First National Bank of Nevada, and a director of the Farm Credit Administration. He was active in livestock affairs, both state and national, and well known among cattlemen of the West. Surviving him are two sisters, a niece, a grand nephew, and a brother-in-law.

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON NOTES

MAN POWER

The farm and ranch labor shortage, steadily growing worse the past few months, has taken a turn for the better. Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission supplied action in the form of an order calling for deferment of necessary livestock, dairy, and poultry farmers—a provision later written into the eighteen-nineteen-year-old draft law. Draft boards may now defer "necessary men," but some of the old trouble persists, since local boards are not instructed to conform to the changed policy. A further step toward keeping essential workers on the farm was the agreement by army and navy not to recruit essential farm workers. Employers were asked to refrain from hiring skilled farm workers.

CEILINGS

The Office of Price Administration has no present idea of placing ceilings on cattle, so that threat can be safely disregarded for this season at least. . . . The OPA is working on new beef ceilings based on the zone plan, as in the case of present tops on hogs. The scheme is designed to iron out many present inequalities. More liberal spreads between grades are needed to encourage a reasonable degree of finish on animals and production of badly needed beef poundage.

SHARE THE MEAT

Washington authorities are making Herculean efforts to "sell" the share-the-meat program to the public and avoid the necessity for any meatless days. Meat rationing is in the cards, but it is considered doubtful that consumer rationing books will be ready by January 1, as originally announced; several weeks' delay beyond that date is likely. . . . The civilian quota of beef was cut 10 per cent and will now give consumers 70 per cent of 1941 amounts.

OIL MEAL AND CAKE

Reductions have been imposed on oil meal and oil cake which, according to the OPM, will save farmers an average of \$3 to \$4 a ton on their purchases of the product. Fifty cents is jobber's margin; \$2 to \$2.50, the wholesaler's; and \$3 to \$5.50, the retailer's.

WAGES

An order approved by Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes is designed to control wages and salaries of virtually everyone in the country and prevent any salary, after deduction of

federal tax and payment of prior fixed obligations, higher than \$25,000 a year. The latter restriction will affect an estimated 20,000 to 24,000 persons. For the time being, the ceiling on agricultural wages has been lifted until Secretary Wickard "can determine (1) the effect of farm wages on farm production in the more critical farm labor shortage areas and (2) where increases in farm wages may threaten to cause an increase in the price ceilings on farm products."

BUY BONDS

When you buy bonds you are lending your money to the government to help buy tools and equipment needed for victory. You will be making the safest investment in the world. You will be getting a profitable return on your money. You will be doing your part to stave off inflation. Make every market day bond day.

MARKETING GOALS

Cattle marketing goals for next year—not yet announced—may be, according to some observers, 2,000,000 head above the 28,000,000 in 1942. Meetings on the problem are soon to be held at several western points. . . . Total crop acreage that the Department of Agriculture will aim at will be about the same in 1942; acreage goals for some crops will be larger, for some about the same, and for others smaller than last year.

CERTIFICATES OF NECESSITY

The order for mileage rationing for trucks has been held up to December 1, but, according to the Office of Defense Transportation, certificates of necessity must be procured by that date. Initial tire inspection for commercial vehicles must be made by January 15.

POWER OVER MARKETING

The Department of Agriculture now holds the power to enforce orderly marketing of cattle, calves, sheep, and swine under authority granted by Donald M. Nelson, WPB chief. The authority may first be applied to the marketing of the biggest of all hog crops.

POWER OVER TARIFFS

Wide power in tariff matters sought by President Roosevelt is provided for in a bill just emerged from a subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee. The measure would give authority to suspend all tariff rates and import restrictions. Similar power over immigration laws was denied.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

MARKETS

LIVESTOCK MARKETS FOR THE MONTH

By H. W. FRENCH

TREND OF CATTLE PRICES SINCE mid-October took the spotlight and held it to mid-November. Those connected with the livestock industry have no sound reason for the continued strength displayed by the cattle market except that there has been a marked scarcity of beef throughout the country and buyers are compelled to support the market to get needed supplies. Unusually large switches in population to some areas because of war work activity have brought about such increases in the number of people in some cities that meat supplies have become inadequate.



H. W. French

Petitions for increased beef quotas for civilian use in such areas will not be granted by the Office of Price Administration, according to an order of November 10, which also called for the cutting of civilian beef quota 10 per cent to 70 per cent, and the order is retroactive to November 7. The reduction means slaughter-houses must cut deliveries of beef for civilian use to 70 per cent of deliveries made during the same quarter of 1941. Designed to increase beef supplies for the armed forces and lend-lease need, the order also eliminates the 10 per cent "overage" provision. Any excess over the 70 per cent quota already delivered will be deducted from the quota for the

next period, January to March. Simultaneously the OPA barred small "non-quota" slaughterers from shifting their entire beef business to cutter and canner grades.

Cows Up in Front

Usually prices for slaughter steers dominate the cattle picture but at this time the cow is practically in the front row and may stay there for some time to come. Had it not been for the cow, many beef retailers would have been without supplies for their customers. It has been quite frequent of late for the "cow kill" to exceed 1,000 head daily at some of the big packing plants. Although Chicago continues to receive many grain-fed steers, the supplies at most of the other markets are largely of she-stock, principally grass-fat cows, and many of the latter were from western and northwestern range areas.

Many are wondering about the beef supply in the immediate future, as within another month the range cow run will be over, and in many feed-lot sections fed cattle, either steers or she-stock, will not be ready for market. This may leave a gap in supplies. Boning meat at this time constitutes a good share of the supply of the processors and boning facilities have increased greatly during the past month.

Highest Since 1928-29

Cattle prices in most instances were the highest since the 1928-29 period, although at some points prices did not go back longer than 1937. There were times when supplies of cows were the largest since the drought year of 1934 when the government cattle buying campaign was in progress. Bulls met a brisk demand all month and closed at the highest level in years, but most buyers were after the good heavy animals, although discrimi-

nation against light weights was not so pronounced as a month ago unless the light bulls were of common grade.

No livestock price control measures are contemplated by the OPA which would induce farmers, directly or indirectly, to change their normal time of marketing live animals, because of the realization of the necessity of maintaining normal livestock marketings in off seasons when production costs are higher than in other parts of the year.

The usual competition from poultry around Thanksgiving and the later holiday season may not have any material influence on cattle prices this year because of the shortage of beef for civilian use, although there is considerable poultry in cold storage and fresh killed poultry will be in abundance. Cold storage holdings of frozen poultry are not only larger than a year ago but stand above the five-year average for November 1.

Frozen beef on that date was somewhat heavier than a year ago, but all other beef items were lighter, and all pork items except pork, dry salt cured, also were smaller. There was nearly four times as much frozen lamb and mutton on hand than a year earlier. Lard holdings on November 1 were less than one-third as large as a year ago and less than half as large as the five-year average.

Slaughter of all livestock under federal inspection during October proved larger than a year ago, but the biggest increase was in sheep and lambs. For the first ten months of the year there was increase of approximately 1,346,000 in the slaughter of cattle, nearly 6,000,000 for hogs, and over 2,000,000 for sheep and lambs.

Western range conditions fell off slightly during October, but in most areas winter range feed is ample. East of the Rockies feed is good to very good, but on the western slope the feed supply was reduced. Cattle continued in good condition except in some dry local

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areas, and sheep were in good to very good shape, generally speaking. Late lambs were lighter than a year ago.

Stocker and Feeder Movement Large

Movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt states during October was unusually large, according to a release of the Department of Agriculture. The new record reflected the large supply of feed grains and other concentrates and roughage available and the steady advance in fat-cattle prices.

October in-shippments were 20 per cent larger than last year. The number inspected through public stockyards was up 19 per cent and the largest for the month since 1930. The July-through-October total was around 200,000 head larger than a year earlier. Direct shipments into seven of these states were 7 per cent larger and for the four months also showed some increase, but in both instances were below 1939 and 1940.

There was a decrease in nearly all the cattle feeding sections of the western states. Delayed beet harvest retarded the movement of cattle into many of the principal feeding areas. Present indications point to about the same amount of cattle feeding as last year in California. Private advices for Colorado indicate a 25 to 40 per cent shortage, but this may be reduced later, as northern Colorado men are beginning to buy replacement cattle. A heavy movement to Kansas and Texas wheat fields has been reported. Much uncertainty still remains as to the method of feeding and the intended time of marketing this season.

Choice and Prime Offerings Off

Percentage of choice and prime slaughter steers at Chicago for the first week of November fell off over 23 per cent since the second week of October, making such offerings half as numerous. For the same period good steers increased about 20 per cent, while the changes for medium and common were very small. There was marked reduction in choice and prime as compared with a year ago, and an increase in good and medium. Figures for the first week of November were as follows: Choice and prime, 18.6 per cent against 38.6 per cent a year ago; good, 62.5 and 51 per cent, respectively, and medium, 17.8 per cent against 8.6 per cent a year ago.

High good-to-choice steers at Chicago at mid-November were generally 50 to 75 cents higher than a month earlier, low good offerings showing about 25 cents' advance, while the medium grade averaged around 25 cents lower. This shows the tendency of the spread to widen, and often buyers show no interest in offerings which will not grade, and by that they mean do not have finish enough to get into either the high good or choice grades.

Heifers for the period showed a 25- to 50-cent upturn. Cows displayed a similar advance, although compared with the recent low spot any number of sales

looked at least \$1 higher. Cannery and cutters fluctuated but averaged mostly steady. Bull prices advanced 50 cents to \$1, and the late demand, if anything, was broader than before prices started upward. Vealers and heavy calves sold largely around steady, but there was a good outlet for the good-to-choice grades.

Many of the top fed steers at Chicago were from Iowa, although some of the other Corn Belt states were fairly well represented, and one Colorado specialty feeder showed up with several loads, other Colorado offerings consisting largely of steers fed less than eight months. The new top of \$17.50 was paid for a few loads averaging 1,331 to 1,400 pounds, 1,106-pound Colorados reaching \$17.45, along with heavier offerings from other states. Any number of choice-to-prime loads sold at \$17.10 to \$17.40, while the bulk usually ranged from \$14 to \$17, with those below \$15.25 being short-feds. Some 1,300- to 1,425-pound Montana grass-fat steers sold at \$14 to \$14.25 and a few around 1,450 pounds reached \$15, while 1,000-pound cutter Mexicans sold as low as \$10. During the last week of October, 9,000 westerns were received and that was the largest run of the season.

Some heavy grain-fed heifers scored \$16.50 to \$16.60 and a few others made \$16.25, but the bulk usually went at \$13.50 to \$16, only short-feds selling below \$14.50. Grass-fat heifers usually landed downward from \$13, until the late bulge when some of those at \$14 bordered on the young cow order. Several loads of good grass-fat cows from Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana cleared at \$12 to \$13, and three cars of 1,200-pound Montanas made \$13.25, while scattered small lots, including some fed natives, were noted at \$13.50 to \$14. Best heavy sausage bulls most of the time were selling at \$12 to \$12.50, but sales late were not uncommon at \$12.60 to \$12.85 and some were noted at \$12.90 to \$13. These were natives, in the main, but some rangers sold as high as \$12. Vealers went downward from \$15.50.

Best grain-fed steers at Omaha made \$16.70 and included some averaging 1,525 pounds. Others from 1,172 to 1,540 pounds scored \$16.65, and the bulk, grading good-to-choice, cleared around \$14.25 to \$16, medium arrivals bulking at \$12.85 to \$14. Most of the good-to-choice fed heifers landed at \$13.25 to \$15, but choice kinds frequently made \$15.10 to \$15.40, those at the latter price averaging 920 pounds. Most of the medium-to-good western fat cows sold at \$10 to \$11.75, but some loads went at \$12 to \$12.50, scattered natives also making \$12 to \$12.50. Most of the good native heavy bulls sold at \$11.50 to \$12, with best at \$12.25 to \$12.35 and many of the medium westerns below \$10.75.

Occasional loads of fed steers passed \$16 at Kansas City, where 1,166-pound offerings topped at \$16.50 and bulk of the medium-to-good cleared at \$12.25 to \$15.25. Common and medium grass

steers sold at \$10 to \$11.75 and some steers fed on the grass scored \$13 to \$13.75, but cutter and common Mexican straight grassers landed at \$9 to \$9.75. Good-to-choice grain-fed heifers made \$13 to \$14.75 in most instances, but strictly choice often sold at \$15 to \$15.85 and some made \$16.10 to \$16.35, the latter from a Kansas feed-lot. Some mixed yearlings went at \$15.50 to \$15.85. Included in the cows at \$12.10 were three cars from Texas, other medium-to-good selling usually at \$10 to \$11.75 and a fair number at \$12. Bulls usually went at \$11.50 down, some westerns selling at \$9.25 to \$10.

Finished Steers \$17

Sioux City reported finished 1,250-pound steers up to \$17 and some 975-pound kinds at \$16.75, several choice loads making \$16 to \$16.60 and bulk, grading good to choice, landing at \$14 to \$15.50. Medium short-feds sold down to \$11.75. Choice fed heifers landed at \$14.25 to \$15.25 and good short-feds went around \$13. Medium western bulls cleared around \$11 to \$11.50 and medium-to-good natives at \$11.50 to \$12.25. Some good 1,100- to 1,200-pound Wyoming and Montana cows scored \$12 and many of the good rangers sold at \$11 to \$11.50. Vealers reached \$14.50—a price representing the top at many Missouri River points.

Medium-to-choice steers at St. Joseph made \$12.50 to \$15.50, with some choice loads at \$15.75 to \$16.25 and top heavies at \$16.50. Common sold down to \$11. Short-fed westerns went at \$12 to \$13.75 and common straight grassers at \$10.25 to \$11, with cutter-to-common Mexicans at \$9 to \$10. Fed heifers occasionally made \$14.65 to \$14.85 and best mixed yearlings scored \$15 to \$15.25. Common-to-good cows went at \$9.25 to \$11.50, a few good loads scoring \$12 to \$12.25. Best heavy sausage bulls sold at \$11.50 to \$12. St. Paul reported many good-to-choice fed steers at \$14 to \$16.50, with several loads of 1,000- to 1,400-pound finished loads at \$16.60 to \$16.75 and a few 1,050- to 1,200-pound loads at \$17 to \$17.10. Best fed heifers scored \$15 to \$15.50. Good grass-fat cows sold at \$11 to \$12 but not many bulls went above \$11.50.

Fed steers and heifers did not sell very briskly at Denver, where top choice kinds were practically absent. Both steers and heifers, however, frequently reached \$15 and the bulk of good-to-low-choice sold at \$13.50 to \$14.75, some medium short-fed heifers going at \$11.80 to \$12.75. Any number of grass-fat heifers went at \$10.50 to \$12.25 and some reached \$12.75. Medium-to-good cows bulked at \$9.75 to \$11.50 and some good loads scored \$11.75 to \$12. Although shelly cannery went at \$6 and down, cannery with any weight bulked around \$7 and higher. Common and medium western bulls went at \$9 to \$9.75, while medium-to-good natives were taken at \$9.75 to \$10.50. Comparatively few vealers

passed \$15 and only choice heavy calves scored \$13 or better.

Stocker and Feeder Demand Strong

Demand continued broad for stockers and feeders at most centers, but some of the western feeders have yet to fill their feed-lots, despite the liberal buying at this time by feeders from the Corn Belt. Prices have reached the high point of the season and at mid-November steers and calves on country account at Chicago were mostly 50 to 75 cents higher than a month earlier, with other stocker classes strong. Advances were just as pronounced at most other markets and even more so on she-stock.

Average cost of stocker and feeder steers at Chicago the first week of November at \$12.58 compared with \$9.59 the corresponding week last year. It may be interesting to note the comparable figures for slaughter steers were \$15.52 and \$11.25, respectively. The cost of replacement steers for October was \$12.43 against \$10.03 a year ago, and for the four months July through October the cost to country buyers figured \$12.33 in 1942 and \$10.06 in 1941. Kansas City figures for October were \$11.83 and \$9.53, respectively, and for the four months were \$11.78 and \$9.74, respectively. Weights for fat steers at Chicago the first week of November averaged thirty pounds lighter than a year ago.

Most of the western yearling stocker and feeder steers at Chicago sold at \$13 to \$14.25 and some 700-pound weights reached \$14.50, while choice 620-pound Wyomings were among those at \$15. Medium-to-good natives cleared at \$11 to \$12.50 and common down to \$10. Choice 1,090-pound Montana feeders sold to an Ohio man at \$14. Several loads of Montana steer calves went on Illinois account at \$15.25 to \$15.50 and many other sales to other sources were reported at \$14.50 to \$15.75, with sorted kinds as high as \$16.50. Most heifer calves made \$12.50 to \$13.50 but some reached \$14.50.

Most good-to-choice steers went out from Omaha at \$12.25 to \$13.50, with yearlings fairly numerous at \$13.75 to \$14.25 and some at \$14.40 to \$14.50, while choice 1,100-pound feeders made \$13.65 to \$14. Stock cows sold at \$7.50 to \$9.25 and good-to-choice heifers at \$10.75 to \$12.25. Fancy heifer calves made \$15.50 and fancy steer calves, \$16.50, such lots averaging 360 to 380 pounds. Other good-to-choice steer calves scored \$13.25 to \$16.50 and comparable heifer calves, \$12 to \$14.65.

Choice yearling steers at Kansas City made \$13.50 to \$14 and some 590-pound Colorados reached \$14.50, while heavy feeders reached \$13.65. A fourteen-car string of medium reds and roans landed at \$11.30, some selling for \$10.25 down. Medium-to-good stock cows went at \$8 to \$9 and good-to-choice heifers at \$10.50 to \$12. Steer calves reached \$15.25, some from New Mexico going at \$14.25. Light weight mixed calves sold up to \$15, no

straight heifer calves passing \$13.60.

Medium-to-choice stocker and feeder steers at Sioux City sold at \$11 to \$14.40, including some heavy feeders at \$13 to \$13.65. Good-to-choice heifers made \$11 to \$12.25, some 575-pound Colorados included at the top. Steer calves were reported at \$12.50 to \$16 and heifer calves at \$12 to \$14.50. Medium-to-strictly-good steers usually went out from St. Joseph at \$10.75 to \$13, some 540-pound yearlings scoring \$14. High-grade heavy steer calves sold at \$14 to \$15. St. Paul reported choice yearling steers at \$14.35 and choice heavy feeders to \$13.75. Medium-to-choice all-ages bulked at \$11 to \$14.

Any number of good-to-choice yearling steers went out from Denver at \$13 to \$14.25 and best reached \$14.50, while good-to-choice heavy feeders sold at \$12.75 to \$13.85. Most of the medium-to-choice heifers went to country buyers at \$10.50 to \$12. Stock cows now selling at \$9 to \$9.75 were only worth \$8 to \$8.75 a month earlier, due to a quickly broadening demand from sugar beet producers who are now able to put cattle on the beet fields. Choice Wyoming steer calves reached \$15.25 and other Colorados and Wyomings scored \$15. Other good-to-choice sold at \$13 to \$14.75, and the latter price was paid for a load of choice mixed steer and heifer calves. Top on heifer calves was \$14,

some others scoring \$13.50 to \$13.75, and many landing from \$13.25 down.

Zone Price Plan for Beef Considered

New ceiling prices for dressed pork were effective November 2, bringing about an equalization for the entire country. Everything is on a zone basis, and the new ruling brought about downward adjustment in many instances. Best dressed pork loins which previously had been selling at eastern seaboard markets as high as \$31 per cwt. and even higher for bladeless loins fell back to a top of \$28.75. The OPA is reported as working on a zone plan for dressed beef, and such a revision would make ceiling prices uniform. It is not contemplated to fix ceiling prices for live cattle prices.

Meat rationing so far is on a voluntary basis, and should it become necessary to put it under official control there may be some unequal distribution of the different kinds of meat, as reduction in volume alone would not solve everything. It is reported that meat rationing in Britain is on a point system—the higher the type of cut, the more points deducted.

Hog farmers have been asked to plan for a 10 per cent increase in their 1943 spring farrowing and to market their hogs 10 pounds heavier. The estimated record farrowing in 1942 was almost 24 per cent above 1941. Increased farrowing will boost the 1943 slaughter of pork

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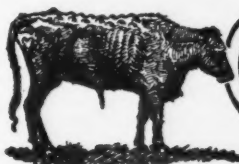
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to 13,400,000,000 pounds, dressed weight, compared with slightly more than 11,000,000,000 pounds in 1942. It is pointed out that the 1943 pork requirements for United States military forces and lend-lease alone will exceed 1942 requirements by over 1,000,000,000 pounds. Because of the present extremely favorable corn-hog ratio and the tremendous government purchase program, hog farmers undoubtedly were assured of a continuing wider-than-normal margin on their 1943 operations.

Hog prices at Chicago at mid-November were largely 75 cents to \$1 lower than a month ago, although butchers below 180 pounds were off less. These light hogs, however, were not in very broad demand, although comparatively scarce. Hog farmers as a group are putting weight and finish on most of their hogs before marketing, as at many markets weights are running five to ten pounds heavier than a year earlier. Fluctuations were less severe after mid-October and especially during the fore part of November. The top during the period rested at \$15.25 but October closed with best hogs at \$14.75, followed by a gradual softening price trend which carried the top on November 12 to \$14, the lowest level since March. The following session found best butchers and sows at \$14.10. All-month sows continued to sell at or near the top figure paid for butcher hogs.

There was considerable deterioration of quality of fat range lambs as the season drew to a close, and usually sellers were compelled to sort the fat end off of consignments to supply the killers, as most of the late range arrivals were on the feeder order. Buyers were able to get many good-to-choice natives, and many of these were truck-ins. Liberal supplies of ewes were available and feeder buyers and packers were operating on about the same price level when competing for arrivals.

Lamb Feeding to Be on Smaller Scale

Total volume of lamb feeding will be smaller than a year ago, according to a report released by the Department of Agriculture. Lamb feeding in the Corn Belt may be little different from last season but there will be a substantial decrease in the western states. Shipments of feeder lambs and sheep into eleven Corn Belt states in October were the largest for the month on record. Shipments from public stockyards were 20 per cent larger than during last October and the largest for the month since 1931. Direct in-shipments were about the same as the record movement in October last year. For July through October the movement from stockyards was up 15 per cent from a year earlier, while the direct in-movement was considerably smaller.

Lamb feeding will be larger than last year in Indiana and Kansas, about the same in Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and South Dakota, and reduced in

Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska. Indications point to a decrease of 15 to 20 per cent for the Scottsbluff area of Nebraska. A decrease of 20 to 30 per cent is in sight for Colorado, and most of this decrease will be in the northern feeding section and in the Arkansas Valley. There will be a sharp decrease in the number of lambs on northern and eastern Colorado wheat pastures.

Material reductions are reported for all western states, with the exception of California and New Mexico. Development of the lambs on feed in the Corn Belt was very favorable during October, and Kansas wheat pastures in mid-October showed much improvement over earlier that month. Kansas pastures will take care of a record number of lambs this season. Texas expects increased lamb feeding, but smaller numbers are due for Oklahoma wheat fields.

Fat-lamb prices at Chicago around mid-November were mostly 15 to 25 cents higher, and yearling wethers scored 50 to 75 cents' advance. Ewes, although numerous, ruled largely steady to 25 cents higher. Not many feeder lambs were available at Chicago, but at Denver and Omaha such offerings finished strong to 50 cents higher, the strictly good and choice kinds displaying the most strength.

Fat Lambs at \$15

Choice range and native fat lambs topped at \$15 at Chicago early in the period and later there was some decline in prices, but a recovery carried closing figures almost back to the high spot. Many good-to-choice slaughter lambs sold at \$14 to \$14.75 and both native and fed lambs reached \$14.90 late. The movement of range lambs taken into the feedlots early is coming back to market in increasing numbers, although to date the movement has not been heavy. Many feeding lambs were delivered recently on October contracts. Quite a number of medium grade wool lambs had to sell at \$13 to \$13.50. Strictly good and choice clipped lambs with No. 1 and No. 2 pelts sold at \$14 to \$14.25, although some late sales were reported at \$14.50 to \$14.65.

Strictly good-to-choice yearlings, mostly with about six months' wool growth, cleared at \$13 to \$13.25, but there was a top of \$13.50, and some offerings early had to sell at \$12 to \$12.50. Most of the fat ewes landed at \$5 to \$6 but some good-to-choice scored \$6.10 to \$6.25 and late only thin kinds had to sell below \$5.50.

Most of the good-to-choice feeding lambs at Omaha and Denver sold at \$12.50 to \$13.25, but some mixed fats and feeders at Omaha reached \$13.50 and at Denver fleshy feeders scored \$13.35 to \$13.50. Aged breeding ewes at Omaha scored \$5.25 to \$6.25, with solid-mouthed kinds at \$7, mixed two- and three-year-olds, \$8, and yearlings, up to \$10. Feeder ewes at Denver landed at \$5 to \$5.65.

WOOL & HIDE TRADE

By H. W. F.

WOOL TRADE HAS BEEN MORE OR less quiet recently, although there was temporary activity early in November. Scattered sales were rather evenly placed and consisted of a wide variety of scoured foreign wools and some scoured Texas and medium wool. Some difficulty was experienced in getting scouring and carbonizing done and this interfered to some extent in sales.

The quartermaster corps announced on November 6 that, of the recent request for bids for 2,860,000 blankets based on either 100 per cent domestic or foreign wool content or of 50 per cent of each, awards had been made on 1,670,000 of these blankets on a fifty-fifty domestic and foreign basis.

Some speculation as to the probable needs of wool for the armed forces for next year was going on, but no accurate figure could be arrived at. Estimates were based on about 140 pounds of scoured wool per soldier, but little consideration has been given to the small comparative weight required for soldiers in semi-tropical countries.

Estimates of amounts of domestic wool left unsold in the country run from 20,000,000 pounds down to 15,000,000 pounds, and most estimates were on the lower side of the range. Texas is reported to have from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of the total.

There was some demand for Buenos Aires scoured wools of most grades from 36's to 44's spot wool and finer grades to arrive and spot. Prices on 36's to 44's in the primary markets of South America tend to be lower due to lack of issuance of licenses to importers from the United States.

Medium fleece wools were quiet and a few sales were reported at steady prices. Ohio mixed three-eighths and quarter-blood wool of good staple light shrinking type sold at a delivered grease basis price of 54 cents. A small sale of semi-bright South Dakota wool was made at 47½ cents. Some choice Michigan wools of three-eighths and quarter blood sold at 54 cents. Low quarter blood bright wools made 52 cents. Other semi-bright three-eighths wool from eastern South and North Dakota went at 48 cents, delivered.

Sales of Class 4 Wyoming territory wool were reported at a clean price of \$1.14, and some grade fine staple Montana wool was sold at a grease price of 54 cents for wool shrinking 55 per cent. Some grade fine staple wool made \$1.18 to \$1.20, scoured basis, and graded fine French combing and some fine medium sold at \$1.16 to \$1.17.

Hides Uneven

There was an uneven hide market during October and permits controlled the situation. Most commitments were filled, although near the close only odds

Arizona Hereford Breeders

All Star Selection Sale

Dec. 14 at Phoenix

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Bull	Sire	Dam
BRAE MIXER	Brae Domino	Miss Mixer 24th
ROYAL DOMINO 5th	WHR Royal Domino 45th	Miss Blanchard 122nd
BONITA'S HAZFORD	Hazford Tone 76th	Bonita Zato
WHR SAFETY DOMINO 7th	WHR Domino Stanway 44th	WHR Royal Heiress 22nd
RS CHIEF DOMINO 9th	WHR Princeps Domino 49th	Miss Oregon 77th
WHR ROYAL FLASH	WHR Domino 51st	WHR Onward Girl 64th

PENS OF RANGE BULLS

By these outstanding sires of straight WHR breeding: WHR Princeps Domino 49th
 • Double C • Double C 4th • Royal Onward • WHR True Mold 30th • WHR
 Pinnacle 20th. Also by Larry Domino 141st by Bridwell's Larry Domino.

CONSIGNORS

Ranch	HALTER CLASSES	No. of Head
White Mountain Hereford Ranch, Springerville, Dr. and Mrs. J. Victor Donnet, Owners		6
University of Arizona, Tucson, E. B. Stanley, Head of Animal Husbandry Dept.		2
Las Vegas Ranch, Prescott, John Thompson, Owner		3
Long Meadow Ranch, Prescott, Robert Wilson, Owner; Jack Dew, Manager		4
Rail X Ranch, Patagonia, David C. Jeffcott, Owner		10
Rancho Sacatal, Paul Spur, W. E. Holland, Owner		15
Suncrest Hereford Ranch, Phoenix, Western Farm Management Company and E. L. Scott, Owners		10

PENS OF BULLS

Ranch	No. of Head
Las Vegas Ranch, Prescott	3
Long Meadow Ranch, Prescott	9
Heady and Ashburn, Patagonia	12
Jay Six Cattle Company, Benson	12
Suncrest Hereford Ranch, Phoenix	15

51

On Sunday, December 13, the public may inspect the sale offerings of the Arizona Hereford Breeders and the Sun Valley Hereford Ranch

PROGRAM OF EVENTS—Monday, December 14—Arizona State Fair Grounds, Phoenix

8:00 A. M.—Judging Pens of Bulls 1:00 P. M.—Sale of Halter Classes
 9:00 A. M.—Judging Hereford Halter Classes 4:00 P. M.—Sale of Pens of Bulls
 12:00 Noon—Lunch

The cattle offered in this sale are the cattle that the leading Arizona breeders were fitting for the 1942 shows, and they are offered to the public with no animals reserved from the show strings. This ALL STAR SELECTION is offered as a means of familiarizing the cattlemen of the Southwest with the quality of the top breeding cattle now being produced in Arizona.

SIFTING COMMITTEE: John Thompson, William A. Spence, Tom Rigden

AUCTIONEER: Col. A. W. Thompson JUDGE: W. J. Largent

Organization Representatives

American Hereford Association:	Western Live Stock: Don Biggs
R. J. Kinzer	Arizona Cattle Growers' Association:
Arizona Hereford Association:	Tom Heady, President
John Thompson	Mrs. J. M. Keith, Secretary
E. B. Stanley, Secretary	New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association:
American Hereford Journal:	Tom Clayton, President
Frank Farley	H. H. Henning, Secretary
Western Live Stock Journal:	Arizona Farmer: Ernest Douglas
Nelson Crow	Arizona Stockman: J. Frederick Finter

Hotel Reservations: For December 13, 14 and 15, may be had by writing to your favorite Phoenix Hotel, or by requesting reservations thru the sale management.

Transportation: Phoenix may be reached by way of Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads; by Greyhound, All American, and Santa Fe Trailway Bus Lines. Transportation from the hotels to State Fair Grounds will be furnished by sale management.

Correspondence and Catalog Requests:

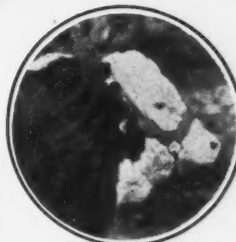
E. B. Stanley University of Arizona, Tucson 309 Security Building, Phoenix
 Please remember also the Sun Valley Hereford Ranch Sale in Phoenix on Dec. 15.



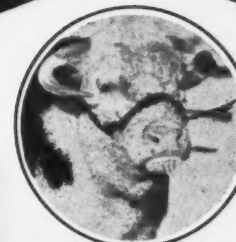
ROYAL DOMINO 5th



WHR ROYAL FLASH



BONITA'S HAZFORD



BRAE MIXER



WHR SAFETY DOMINO 7th



RS CHIEF DOMINO 9th

and ends were available to apply against permits. These expired at midnight, November 7, and new permits for November were about to be issued.

It was reported that in a few instances permits were not covered, as the supply was insufficient and the bulk of the offerings consisted of branded hides which were not wanted by some buyers. October trading was considerably smaller than a month earlier and big packers were reported as all sold out.

Quotations which were mostly nominal and at unchanged ceiling levels were as

follows: Heavy and light native steer and cow, 15½ cents; butt branded steer and cow, 14½ cents; heavy Texas steer, 14½ cents; and native bull, 12 cents. Packer kipskins were quoted at 20 cents and packer calfskins at 27 cents.

Country hides were rather quiet, although there was a fair call for the better offerings, ceiling prices prevailing, with quotations as follows: Extremes, all-weights, 28 to 42 pounds, 15 cents; natives, all-weights, 15 cents; and branded, 14 cents. Bull hides scored 10 to 10½ cents.

MARKET GOSSIP

By JAMES E. POOLE

RISING TO A QUESTION OF PERSONAL privilege, the writer asks a few minutes' indulgence by PRODUCER readers. With two brief lapses of time, I have been a continuous contributor to these columns over two decades, or since the publication was launched by the late T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association. A few days ago I said farewell to the audience of WLS radio station at Chicago, taking the Jim Poole program over to WGN, the *Chicago Tribune* station, where I will talk on livestock topics and markets at 12:45 P. M. six days weekly. Of course I cannot reach the western cattle country, but I intend to keep the Corn Belt informed on current events in livestock circles west of the Missouri River, keeping that section posted in the PRODUCER. During the past two years I have talked at 317 meetings, mostly at county seats, in six states, finding a lamentable ignorance concerning the fundamentals of the industry in the breeding and grazing area. One of the grievances of cattle and sheep feeders east of the Missouri River is the high cost of replacement in the feed-lot of both species, which is beyond their understanding. Many clamor for a price ceiling, on the theory that western breeders are reveling in wealth. They are amazed when I disclose the plot to tear down the sanitary barrier barring admission of Argentina fresh meat to this country, asserting invariably that they have never been informed on the subject by their county agents. Over WGN I propose to keep the country enlightened on such and other subjects.

Current concern is over actual and prospective price ceilings. The subject is hackneyed, and the coterie of Washington correspondents has dropped it, but livestock growers are audibly resentful, particularly over the proposition to put ceilings on live animals. That the project to control meat prices has sprung leaks is not open to discussion. The fat-cattle market is steadily working higher, hogs are \$1.50 above the March price, and the lamb market has paid not the slightest attention to the ceiling on the product. That the OPA has been fumbling is recognized even by Leon Henderson, but none of its officials are anxious to discuss the proposition. They have been apprised of the hostile attitude of meat producers and will impose livestock ceilings only as a last resort, realizing that the direct result would be production curtailment, which is the last thing desired.

Meat rationing is voluntary until and if the date of enforcement arrives, but it is actually in effect. Pork scarcity, acute in many localities, is effectively limiting consumption. Retailers are at their wit's end endeavoring to secure adequate pork supplies, on the one hand,

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and appease indignant customers who are informed that none is to be had, on the other. An acquaintance who operates a chain of seven Chicago markets filed an order for 500 hams at midweek recently. He received only fifty, and that week every woman trading at his stores demanded a ham. Many restaurants have quit serving "ham and;" all the diner gets is the henfruit. Even tails, feet, and jowls are as scarce as economical congressmen.

The two and a half pounds a week meat rationing merely inserts the thin edge of a formidable meat conservation program. Expanding military operations, extension of war fronts, and growing needs of the allies mean less meat for the domestic population. The two and one half pounds may mean before long two pounds, possibly less, unless Hitler is hanged at an early date. To a complaining meat distributor, a packer suggested: "You fellows haven't heard nothing yet. In all probability you will be out of business." Hundreds of meat markets have already disappeared; others are on the same road out. Restaurant mortality is also extensive. This is a healthy purge, as both lines of business have been woefully and uneconomically overdone. As volume decreases, charges are raised to collect operating expenses, also elusive profits. Packers are valuable on the subject of wholesale meat prices but sagaciously ignore the retail angle of the problem. Cost of distributing meats takes a terrific toll out of consumers' pockets, seriously impairing consumption.

New York restaurateurs have already resorted to meatless days, substituting fish and avian food. In Wisconsin turtle meat is going into consumption in large quantities, and the swamps are full of them. The meat is reduced to hamburger consistency and cooked to suit the victim. Frog legs are also in demand. Dining cars are featuring beef stews under various appellations. "Old fashioned," "New England," and "Irish" are some of the terms used, and always it is the least costly dish on the menu. The succulent catfish is working overtime and carp cultivators are multiplying. On the Illinois River are scores of mesh wire enclosures where carp by the hundred thousands are fattened on corn and soybean meal, then shipped alive in tanks to New York, where the Jewish people consider them a luxury, as, according to their dietary rules, they cannot eat fish not wearing scales.

The government is shaking the big stick at retail "cheaters" who ignore price ceilings in passing meat over their counters. Some of them have already paid fines; others have been given fair warning. Farmers in the habit of vending meat in adjacent towns may continue doing so, but they have been admonished to observe rationing rules. Every locker box in the country—and they are numbered by the thousand—is full to the repletion stage and is refilled as rapidly as it is depleted.

Farmers, of course, are privileged to eat all the meat they desire, for the reason that no method of restraint can be devised, except appeals to patriotism.

How many cattle have gone into feeders' hands during the fall replacement period defies statistical ingenuity. The movement through the markets can be exactly figured at about 100,000 more than last year, but the direct movement around market gateways is a different figuring problem. However, as prices were high, stock cattle went to the markets this year and were distributed thence throughout the winter beef-making area. Feeders got fewer two-way or fleshy steers than normally, as the beef-house spotted them the moment they were fed and watered at the market, and always the killer was on the ground to raise feeder bids. A large percentage of cattle replacement comprises calves and yearlings, and the less weight they toted the more readily they sold. This reserve beef supply has gone into storage and will not be eligible to the cooler until well along next summer. They will be roughed through the winter and turned out to pasture on self-feeders in the spring. This is a cheap method of putting on gains, and, with an increasing pasture area, is naturally popular.

The government soil conservation policy is rapidly expanding grazing facilities in the Corn Belt and its environs. Not only rough land is being reclaimed, but millions of acres of arable land are going into meadow and pasture, for which scarcity of labor is responsible. Small commercial breeding herds dot the landscape, but the inevitable result of this switch to pastoral conditions means demand for western-bred calves and yearlings. The carrying capacity of every acre of low-altitude land can be doubled if not trebled by intelligent methods, which have been lacking in the past. Weed infested pastures are disappearing; grass is getting fertilization. An impression exists that breeding beef cattle in the farm area means less demand for western cattle. The reverse is the case. The logical function of the West is to market not grass beef but calves and yearlings.

The purebred arm of the industry is thriving. Phenomenal prices are recorded at public sales and by private treaty. Breeders are closely sold up on yearling bulls; few heifers are available. This applies also to sheep, ewes realizing the highest prices in trade history. Especially in Iowa and Indiana is the farm flock conspicuous on the landscape.

Finished cattle have never been so scarce. The few loads of bullocks realizing \$16.50 to \$17.50 per cwt. comprise the smallest percentage of steers of this type since 1937, when scarcity was the result of a short corn crop the previous year and corn went to \$1.50 per bushel, finished bullocks almost reaching \$20 per cwt. This culminated in the nationwide beef strike that spread from Atlantic to Pacific coasts in a few days, fanned by newspaper and radio publicity.

Feeders are actually making substantial profits on this occasion, as corn is worth around 80 cents per bushel. After the Chicago fat stock show the first week of December, No. 1 high dressing steers will vanish, as feeders are in a mood to send feed-lot contents to town the moment they are capable of hanging a decent carcass on the beef-rail.

How scarce finished cattle are can only be realized by visualizing the landscape. During the past thirty days I have traversed the best feeding sections of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, finding few cattle ready to go. Johnson County, Iowa, is a case in point. Nor-




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mally its feed-lots are well filled at this season. Looking into every nook and cranny of the county, I saw only one large herd of ripe bullocks. These were on the premises of John Dwyer near Iowa City, and had been fed on grass ten months. A similar drove—the same brand of Wyoming feeders—sold in Chicago at \$9.75 to \$10.50; now they are realizing \$16.25 to \$17. Dwyer is getting back some of the money he lost last year when every market in the country was full of high-grade long-fed steers.

Dairymen are already purging their herds of low-producing steers. Attracted by phenomenal, if not unprecedented, prices cows are flocking to the markets, killers grabbing them to fill war contracts. Secretary Wickard's appeal for an increase of 1,000,000 head in cattle slaughter next year is likely to be realized, if not exceeded. I put the increase at not less than 2,000,000. At the Indianapolis market recently I found every available pen crowded with cows from below the Ohio River, many of them examples of bad breeding, indicating that, despite half a century of cattle improvement effort, bovine trash is still superabundant. Sending this stuff to the butcher means good riddance to bad rubbish. Dairy herd purging is further stimulated by farm labor scarcity.

The small packer group, recently bawling over neglect in allotment of government orders, has been appeased. It reached a stage where many lesser plants were threatened with closure, a few actually shutting down. They are getting federal inspection, and the sheriff is no longer knocking at their portals. At a plant in Frankfort, Indiana, I saw the entire crew busy canning "hot dogs," which are packed in vacuum, hermetically sealed, and sent to Europe to feed the allied forces. They are infinitely more palatable than dehydrated beef and keep indefinitely.

Western cattle gathering is practically over for the season, although an urgent all-winter demand for stockers all over the Corn Belt is assured, assuming that the crop now in the feed-lot returns at least a modest profit, as presumably it will. And, with rise of grass next spring, this demand will exceed supply. Cost of corn shows a pronounced disposition to rise. The old accumulation, held in "tin cans" by the government for several years, has disappeared, having been converted into alcohol for munitions making, and Uncle Sam will need one-fifth of the new crop for the same purpose. Fortunately 90 per cent of it dodged frost, maturing in excellent condition, although soybeans—a record acreage—was caught and somewhat damaged. Storing shelled corn in these metallic receptacles was a flop, as everybody in the know realized. The "cans" are being sold to farmers at far less than actual cost, the difference coming out of Uncle Sam's plethoric purse. Much of this corn was "worked" at heavy expense with negligible results, as weevils multiplied overnight.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

ROUND THE RANGE

WESTERN RANGE AND STOCK REPORT

WINTER FEED SUPPLIES ON western ranges continued good to very good east of the Rocky Mountains, with some dry short feed in the Far West; livestock continued in good condition, with rather heavy marketings, according to the western livestock office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

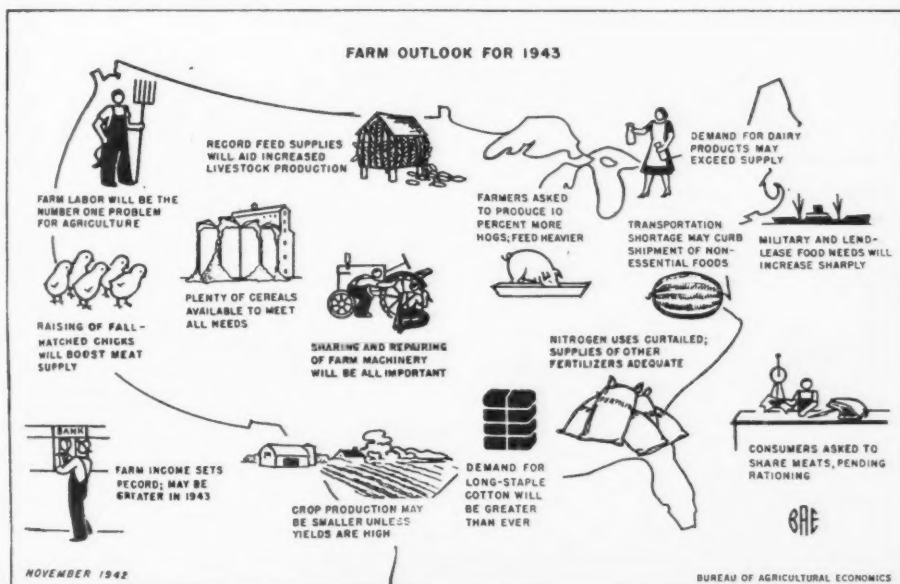
Condition of range feed showed a seasonal decline during October, but winter range feed was generally ample except in Arizona and parts of other states west of the main range. East of the Rockies, range feed was good to very good and hay and other feeds ample. West of the range, continued dry weather had reduced the supply of range feed and lowered its condition, but hay and other feed were adequate.

Range feed for late fall and winter use was generally good to very good in Montana, the Dakotas, eastern Wyoming, Nebraska, Kansas, eastern Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, but continued dry weather reduced its condition in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona. In Arizona feed was very short. New feed started in California and old range and other feeds were ample. Late feed crops were damaged by frosts in some Great Plains sections. Winter wheat pasture pros-

pects were very good in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Cattle and calves continued in good to very good condition except in Arizona and other local areas where feed was dry and short. Marketings during October were fairly heavy from all sections and heavy from Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Cattle showed good weights and finish, and only little shrink in some sections followed the storms and frost that damaged some immature grass. Cattle held up well in areas where feed was dry. Demand for stocker and feeder cattle and calves has been active.

Sheep and lambs held up well and were generally in good to very good condition, with only seasonal shrinkage where feed was dry and short. Generally the late lambs were a little lighter in weight than last fall's heavy weights, but the late run was good, with very few light lambs. Activity in contracting lambs was limited, particularly for western feeding areas. The large run of old ewes continued, and a considerable number of old ewes, young ewes, and yearling ewes were for sale—a tendency resulting from serious ranch labor shortage. Winter feed on sheep ranges was dry and somewhat short west of the main range but good east of the Rockies. Sheep conditions were good in the sheep sections of Texas and New Mexico.



Livestock production in 1943 will probably be greater than in 1942 but crop production may be smaller, unless weather conditions are exceptionally favorable, and farm income probably will surpass this year's record, according to the Department of Agriculture. Net income of farm operators for 1942, including government payments, is estimated at nearly \$9,800,000,000—about \$1,000,000,000 more than the previous record in 1919. For 1943 it is forecast at \$10,000,000,000 to \$10,500,000,000. Military and lend-lease buying of food in 1943 is expected to be 50 per cent greater than in 1942, taking one-fifth of current agricultural production. Civilian demand also will continue to increase, though more slowly than in 1942. Prices of agricultural products in 1943 under ceilings should remain close to present levels—about 6 per cent above the average estimated for the entire year 1942. There will be enough food in the total supply, although there may be shortage of many individual commodities.

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LA GRANGE, ILL

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LIVESTOCK NUMBERS DOWN IN EUROPE

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS IN EUROPE reached a high level in 1939 and are now estimated to have dropped considerably, according to "Foreign Crops and Markets," a Department of Agriculture publication. The number of cattle in Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, reached 112,000,000 or 113,000,000 head in 1939. Hog numbers in 1939 were placed at 82,000,000 head, somewhat smaller than in 1937, due principally to the reduction in Spain as a result of the civil war. Sheep numbers after increasing for several years had reached 134,000,000 head by 1939. Estimates indicated that by 1942 cattle had declined about 16 per cent from 1939, hogs 27 per cent, and sheep 6 per cent. Europe normally supports approximately 15 per cent of the world's cattle numbers, 27 per cent of the hogs, and 18 per cent of the sheep.

The government publication continues:

Livestock numbers in northwestern continental Europe have probably passed the period of greatest wartime liquidation. Meat production in 1942-43, therefore, will reach a lower level than in 1940-41 and 1941-42 when liquidations were unusually heavy as a result of the cutting off of imported feedstuffs and German requisitions and demands.

Germany will not be able to obtain supplies from northwestern Europe in such quantities in 1942-43 and is expected to turn to the eastern countries of Europe for additional supplies, namely the Baltic States and the Danube Basin countries. Recent decrees issued by the German authorities in the eastern countries require the delivery of certain quantities of animal products from each farm and also prohibit the slaughter of breeding animals.

Livestock in Non-European Countries

Latest estimates show that livestock numbers have been increased materially since 1939 in non-European countries, especially in those countries of the United Nations engaged in increasing food production. Increases in the types of animals used for food are apparent in North America and in the British dominions of the Southern Hemisphere. No increase in draft animals is apparent. The most recent estimates for important meat-producing countries of South America indicate some decrease in livestock numbers, especially cattle. High prices and sustained demand may be expected to result in a tendency to increase numbers, especially in those countries having an abundance of cheap feed.

The United States and Canada have already contributed materially to the war effort by increasing cattle, hog, and sheep numbers. At the beginning of this year in the United States, cattle numbers showed an increase of 13 per cent above 1939, hogs 21 per cent, and sheep 8 per cent. Hog production in 1942 is expected to set an all-time record, with the number of pigs raised in the spring totaling nearly 62,000,000 head, or 25 per cent more than the 1941 spring crop. Another increase of 25 per cent is indicated in the fall pig crop above a year earlier. The lamb crop was reduced by unfavorable weather at lambing time in the West by 2 per cent as compared with the record crop of 1941. This substantial increase in livestock since the number was reduced by drought in 1935 has enabled the government agencies to purchase during the period January-September 1,200,000,000 pounds of pork (65 per cent canned), approximately 6,000,000 pounds of beef, and 520,000,000 pounds of lard, mostly for distribution to our allies.

Canadian hog numbers have made substantial gains since the war began. The figure for June, 1942, is not yet available, but estimates place the number at approximately 7,000,000 head—an increase of 63 per cent compared with 1939.

Canada, Mexico, and Cuba have all exported beef to the United States, either as cattle on the hoof or as dressed meat. This movement has been relatively large in recent years; but, since mid-summer of 1942, the governments of Canada and Cuba have restricted exports in the interest of the domestic consumer. Mexican live-cattle exports to the United States are also expected to be smaller for 1942 than in 1941. Mexico's cattle population is estimated at 11,750,000 compared with 10,083,000 in 1930.

Australia and New Zealand had larger cattle numbers in 1941 than in 1939, and not much change is indicated for 1942. Recent official estimates are not available for the Union of South Africa, but there is no reason to believe that the upward trend in cattle, sheep, and hog numbers has been checked in view of the current high prices for meat and wool.

BULLETINS IN BRIEF

ALTERNATE AND CONTINUOUS GRAZING COMPARED

Circular No. 642 of the Department of Agriculture, dealing with "Yearlong Grazing of Steers in the Northern Great Plains," holds that there is no advantage in alternate grazing over continuous grazing as measured by steer gains. The booklet also shows that after four years of grazing on plots of ground at the Ardmore field station, Ardmore, South Dakota, there was no difference in appearance of the vegetation on the two pastures, the one grazed continuously and the other alternately. The booklet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents.

HEREFORD SALES

At the American Royal consignment sale in Kansas City on October 28, the top Hereford bull sold for \$2,500 and the top female for \$800. Sixty-one animals averaged \$514 a head. . . . At the Morlunda Farms, Lewisburg, West Virginia, on October 31, the top Hereford bull brought \$4,000 and the top female, \$2,225. Average for sixty-four head was \$865 each.

WOOD FOR THE WINTER

You may have to use wood instead of coal this winter, because of transportation shortage. Here is a cord for ton comparison as shown by Forest Service reports: A cord of ash, elm, locust, mountain mahogany, longleaf pine, or cherry is equal in heat value to a ton

SUMMARY OF NUMBERS OF CATTLE, HOGS, AND SHEEP, BY CONTINENTS

(Millions of head)

Kind of livestock and period	North and Central America and West Indies	South America	Europe excluding Soviet Union	Africa	Asia excluding Soviet Union	Oceania	World total including Soviet Union
CATTLE—							
1909-13	76	80	103	34	195	14	563
1921-25	88	102	98	50	233	17	642
1926-30	87	109	104	56	250	16	687
1931-35	97	106	107	60	269	17	700
1939*	106	108	112	61	275	18	743
HOGS—							
1909-13	60	24	72	2	86	1	266
1921-25	71	21	61	2	81	1	255
1926-30	68	30	71	2	93	2	287
1931-35	67	31	80	3	97	2	295
1939*	64	31	82	3	85	2	298
SHEEP—							
1909-13	55	93	135	71	108	115	690
1921-25	43	81	124	76	106	109	637
1926-30	53	101	128	94	112	131	742
1931-35	62	97	124	100	117	140	693
1939*	62	108	134	100	112	143	744

Above table is a compilation from official and reliable private sources by "Foreign Crops and Markets." * Or nearest estimate.

of coal. A cord and a half of species such as shortleaf pine, western hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, and soft maple are required to equal a ton of coal in fuel value. Two cords of cedar, poplar, catalpa, spruce, basswood, aspen, or white pine are needed to equal a ton of coal. A cord is a pile 8 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft.

SWIFT BOOKLET

A booklet designed to improve the strength and health of Americans and provide the best possible utilization of farm products of the nation is being distributed by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and the Office of Civilian Defense. The booklet was contributed by Swift & Company to the national nutrition program. More than 5,000,000 copies will be distributed to the public by the government and private organizations, including 10,000 local civilian defense councils and state and county health and welfare services. Well-known comic strip characters illustrate the booklet. It is written in non-technical language and tells Mrs. America the effects of good and bad nutrition on her family, the importance of psychology in changing the family's food habits, and how she can plan her meals to provide her family with the right foods.

HOME BUTCHERING

Figures for the year 1941 show fewer hogs butchered on farms and ranches than in any year at least of the past two decades. The number has averaged about 14,000,000 a year. In 1941 it was 12,823,000. Farm slaughter of cattle has averaged 621,000 head and of veal calves, 774,000. Around 279,000 sheep and 315,000 lambs have been slaughtered on the farm as an average in the past two decades. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, before the advent of an automobile on every farm, home butchering was done on a larger scale than now. It has since become a relatively simple matter for a farmer to buy his meat in town. Fluctuations in the practice of killing on farms have of course followed the price curve. Butchering was quite extensive during the depression. Some experts expect home butchering to increase again now, because of restrictions on transportation facilities and retail meat sales.

FARM SLAUGHTERERS SHOULD SHARE THE MEAT

Meat slaughtered on farms for home use and that which families purchase for storage in freezer lockers should be counted in the two-and-a-half-pound weekly sharing allowance, according to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. All families in the nation are being asked to contribute alike to the share-the-meat program by keeping

weekly consumption to two and a half pounds per person over twelve years of age. Farmers and ranchers who may temporarily have large supplies of home slaughtered meat may find it necessary to consume a larger volume, but as an average of the year their consumption should be held to the two-and-a-half-pound figure. Farmers who butcher meat for sale locally may continue to do so, but purchasers of such meat or other meat are expected to consume it in accordance with their sharing allowance. The share for youngsters under six is put at three-fourths of a pound; for those from six to twelve, at one and a half pounds.

CASEMENT CATTLE WIN HONORS

Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, Kansas, got the distinction "grand champion" on his load of fat steers, Hereford bred by the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Denver, Colorado, at the recent American Royal Show. In the feeder division, twenty head of Casement's 350-pound Herefords won the grand championship. The best Shorthorns in the feeder contests were those of John Paul Jones, Elbert, Colorado, and top Angus were exhibited by Jess Hadley, North Platte, Nebraska.

HEREFORD REGISTRATIONS

During September, 1942, the American Hereford Association recorded 35,692 calves and 11,981 head of cattle transferred, according to H. A. Kinzer, of the association. . . . Recent recordings of calves included the following: Ormesher Brothers, Chadron, Nebraska, 101; H. V. Kitzmiller, Wray, Colorado, 113; McNamara & Marlowe, Inc., Big Sandy, Montana, 202; Blair Brothers, Tilford, South Dakota, 152; Green Cattle Company, Patagonia, Arizona, 211; Mescalero Cattle Association, Mescalero, New Mexico, 170; M. T. Everhart, Pueblo, Colorado, 163; Mathers Hereford Cattle Company, Logan, New Mexico, 101; and W. E. Chapman, Joseph, Oregon, 197.

CHICAGO SHOW ENTRIES HIGH

Entries for the forthcoming Chicago market fat stock and carlot competition, to be held at the Chicago stockyards December 2-5, had by mid-November been received from stockmen and farm youths in fifteen states and Canada. The market show will take the place of the 1942 International Live Stock Exposition, which was cancelled as a war measure. It will include all the fat classes for cattle, sheep, and swine, except the carcass contests, that have been featured in past years. B. H. Heide, manager of the show, reports that the individual class entries assure a large showing in each division. The junior feeding contest has drawn an entry that compares closely to peak years of the

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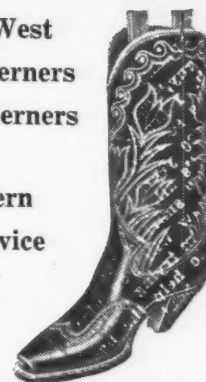
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past. The junior show entry consists of more than 500 animals and the open class well over 600. Aberdeen-Angus lead the open steer show entry, followed by Herefords, then Shorthorns. Entries for the carlot classes of fat and feeder cattle, sheep, and swine by mid-November consisted of eighty-four loads of fat cattle, ten loads of feeder cattle, eighteen loads of hogs, and four of sheep. The National 4-H Club Congress will be held in Chicago on November 28 to December 3.

ARGENTINA GROWS MORE BEEF

Argentina increased her meat production in 1941, according to "Foreign Crops and Markets." Production of meats for the period is estimated at 5,500,000,000 pounds—an increase of 6 per cent over 1940. Output in 1942, it is believed, may be about the same or slightly under that of 1941. Beef represented almost 88 per cent of the total quantity of meat produced in Argentina in 1941; around 80 per cent of it was exported. Argentina leads the world as a beef exporter, as about 50 per cent of the world's exported beef is from that country. Pork production has increased materially during the past year as the result of abundant supplies of low-priced corn.

DROPS MEATLESS DAYS

According to news dispatches, Philadelphia's "meatless day" plans have been dropped. Two meatless days a week were scheduled for Philadelphia hotels and restaurants, but confusion surrounding questions regarding the meat supply caused abandonment of the plans, it is stated. The government's policy of voluntary restraint by consumers in the "share-the-meat" program was also given as a contributing factor in dropping the scheme.

LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS

Of the 6,344,000,000 pounds of food-stuffs delivered for shipment to the allied nations since the beginning of the lend-lease program in April, 1942, more than half consisted of meat and fish, fats and oils, and dairy products and eggs. During World War No. 1, 65 per cent of the food shipments were grains and cereals. In the lend-lease deliveries, grains and cereal products have been about 20 per cent of the total.

ROTENONE FROM SOUTH AMERICA

To make up for reduction in imports of rotenone—an insecticide used in combating ticks and other livestock pests—the government through its Commodity Credit Corporation will import the product from Brazil and Peru. Four and one-half million pounds of the insecticide will be bought during the next twelve months.

LETTERS

LABOR PROBLEM

I am inclosing a check for membership in the American National Live Stock Association. I certainly appreciate the work you are doing. About the worst thing we have to contend with now is labor, and if they draft the eighteen- and nineteen-year-old farm and ranch boys it will be tough, because they are the best help we have. Most of the men above that age are either in the army, too old to work, or have been on relief so long that they are practically useless. The high paying defense jobs have taken some ranch help, but I think draft has hurt us more, as most ranch-raised boys prefer the ranch to the defense jobs. I have written to our congressmen, and I think if enough people complain we might get something done, as there is no doubt that livestock is the most important product for defense. We cannot produce without experienced help or at least some good men.—G. DEWEY NORELL, Mesa County, Colo.

GOOD GRASS SEASON

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DUES

Dues for 1942 and 1943 are inclosed. We are getting our first fall rain. It was badly needed. We had a late, cold spring. Lambs did not do well and our ewes sheared a pound lighter than usual. Our beef fattened well (grass steers). Feed was good on the summer ranges.—G. F. GIFT, Humboldt County, Cal.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



LIVESTOCK NUMBERS DOWN IN EUROPE

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS IN EUROPE reached a high level in 1939 and are now estimated to have dropped considerably, according to "Foreign Crops and Markets," a Department of Agriculture publication. The number of cattle in Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, reached 112,000,000 or 113,000,000 head in 1939. Hog numbers in 1939 were placed at 82,000,000 head, somewhat smaller than in 1937, due principally to the reduction in Spain as a result of the civil war. Sheep numbers after increasing for several years had reached 134,000,000 head by 1939. Estimates indicated that by 1942 cattle had declined about 16 per cent from 1939, hogs 27 per cent, and sheep 6 per cent. Europe normally supports approximately 15 per cent of the world's cattle numbers, 27 per cent of the hogs, and 18 per cent of the sheep.

The government publication continues: Livestock numbers in northwestern continental Europe have probably passed the period of greatest wartime liquidation. Meat production in 1942-43, therefore, will reach a lower level than in 1940-41 and 1941-42 when liquidations were unusually heavy as a result of the cutting off of imported feedstuffs and German requisitions and demands.

Germany will not be able to obtain supplies from northwestern Europe in such quantities in 1942-43 and is expected to turn to the eastern countries of Europe for additional supplies, namely the Baltic States and the Danube Basin countries. Recent decrees issued by the German authorities in the eastern countries require the delivery of certain quantities of animal products from each farm and also prohibit the slaughter of breeding animals.

Livestock in Non-European Countries

Latest estimates show that livestock numbers have been increased materially since 1939 in non-European countries, especially in those countries of the United Nations engaged in increasing food production. Increases in the types of animals used for food are apparent in North America and in the British dominions of the Southern Hemisphere. No increase in draft animals is apparent. The most recent estimates for important meat-producing countries of South America indicate some decrease in livestock numbers, especially cattle. High prices and sustained demand may be expected to result in a tendency to increase numbers, especially in those countries having an abundance of cheap feed.

The United States and Canada have already contributed materially to the war effort by increasing cattle, hog, and sheep numbers. At the beginning of this year in the United States, cattle numbers showed an increase of 13 per cent above 1939, hogs 21 per cent, and sheep 8 per cent. Hog production in 1942 is expected to set an all-time record, with the number of pigs raised in the spring totaling nearly 62,000,000 head, or 25 per cent more than the 1941 spring crop. Another increase of 25 per cent is indicated in the fall pig crop above a year earlier. The lamb crop was reduced by unfavorable weather at lambing time in the West by 2 per cent as compared with the record crop of 1941. This substantial increase in livestock since the number was reduced by drought in 1935 has enabled the government agencies to purchase during the period January-September 1,200,000,000 pounds of pork (65 per cent canned), approximately 6,000,000 pounds of beef, and 520,000,000 pounds of lard, mostly for distribution to our allies.

Canadian hog numbers have made substantial gains since the war began. The figure for June, 1942, is not yet available, but estimates place the number at approximately 7,000,000 head—an increase of 63 per cent compared with 1939.

Canada, Mexico, and Cuba have all exported beef to the United States, either as cattle on the hoof or as dressed meat. This movement has been relatively large in recent years; but, since mid-summer of 1942, the governments of Canada and Cuba have restricted exports in the interest of the domestic consumer. Mexican live-cattle exports to the United States are also expected to be smaller for 1942 than in 1941. Mexico's cattle population is estimated at 11,750,000 compared with 10,083,000 in 1930.

Australia and New Zealand had larger cattle numbers in 1941 than in 1939, and not much change is indicated for 1942. Recent official estimates are not available for the Union of South Africa, but there is no reason to believe that the upward trend in cattle, sheep, and hog numbers has been checked in view of the current high prices for meat and wool.

BULLETINS IN BRIEF

ALTERNATE AND CONTINUOUS GRAZING COMPARED

Circular No. 642 of the Department of Agriculture, dealing with "Yearlong Grazing of Steers in the Northern Great Plains," holds that there is no advantage in alternate grazing over continuous grazing as measured by steer gains. The booklet also shows that after four years of grazing on plots of ground at the Ardmore field station, Ardmore, South Dakota, there was no difference in appearance of the vegetation on the two pastures, the one grazed continuously and the other alternately. The booklet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5 cents.

HEREFORD SALES

At the American Royal consignment sale in Kansas City on October 28, the top Hereford bull sold for \$2,500 and the top female for \$800. Sixty-one animals averaged \$514 a head. . . . At the Morlunda Farms, Lewisburg, West Virginia, on October 31, the top Hereford bull brought \$4,000 and the top female, \$2,225. Average for sixty-four head was \$865 each.

WOOD FOR THE WINTER

You may have to use wood instead of coal this winter, because of transportation shortage. Here is a cord for ton comparison as shown by Forest Service reports: A cord of ash, elm, locust, mountain mahogany, longleaf pine, or cherry is equal in heat value to a ton

SUMMARY OF NUMBERS OF CATTLE, HOGS, AND SHEEP, BY CONTINENTS

(Millions of head)

Kind of livestock and period	North and Central America and West Indies	South America	Europe excluding Soviet Union	Africa	Asia excluding Soviet Union	Oceania	World total including Soviet Union
CATTLE—							
1909-13	76	80	103	34	195	14	563
1921-25	88	102	98	50	233	17	642
1926-30	87	109	104	56	250	16	687
1931-35	97	106	107	60	269	17	700
1939*	106	108	112	61	275	18	743
HOGS—							
1909-13	60	24	72	2	86	1	266
1921-25	71	21	61	2	81	1	255
1926-30	68	30	71	2	93	2	287
1931-35	67	31	80	3	97	2	295
1939*	64	31	82	3	85	2	298
SHEEP—							
1909-13	55	93	135	71	108	115	690
1921-25	43	81	124	76	106	109	637
1926-30	53	101	128	94	112	131	742
1931-35	62	97	124	100	117	140	693
1939*	62	108	134	100	112	143	744

Above table is a compilation from official and reliable private sources by "Foreign Crops and Markets." *Or nearest estimate.

of coal. A cord and a half of species such as shortleaf pine, western hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, and soft maple are required to equal a ton of coal in fuel value. Two cords of cedar, poplar, catalpa, spruce, basswood, aspen, or white pine are needed to equal a ton of coal. A cord is a pile 8 ft. by 4 ft. by 4 ft.

SWIFT BOOKLET

A booklet designed to improve the strength and health of Americans and provide the best possible utilization of farm products of the nation is being distributed by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and the Office of Civilian Defense. The booklet was contributed by Swift & Company to the national nutrition program. More than 5,000,000 copies will be distributed to the public by the government and private organizations, including 10,000 local civilian defense councils and state and county health and welfare services. Well-known comic strip characters illustrate the booklet. It is written in non-technical language and tells Mrs. America the effects of good and bad nutrition on her family, the importance of psychology in changing the family's food habits, and how she can plan her meals to provide her family with the right foods.

HOME BUTCHERING

Figures for the year 1941 show fewer hogs butchered on farms and ranches than in any year at least of the past two decades. The number has averaged about 14,000,000 a year. In 1941 it was 12,823,000. Farm slaughter of cattle has averaged 621,000 head and of veal calves, 774,000. Around 279,000 sheep and 315,000 lambs have been slaughtered on the farm as an average in the past two decades. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, before the advent of an automobile on every farm, home butchering was done on a larger scale than now. It has since become a relatively simple matter for a farmer to buy his meat in town. Fluctuations in the practice of killing on farms have of course followed the price curve. Butchering was quite extensive during the depression. Some experts expect home butchering to increase again now, because of restrictions on transportation facilities and retail meat sales.

FARM SLAUGHTERERS SHOULD SHARE THE MEAT

Meat slaughtered on farms for home use and that which families purchase for storage in freezer lockers should be counted in the two-and-a-half-pound weekly sharing allowance, according to Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard. All families in the nation are being asked to contribute alike to the share-the-meat program by keeping

weekly consumption to two and a half pounds per person over twelve years of age. Farmers and ranchers who may temporarily have large supplies of home slaughtered meat may find it necessary to consume a larger volume, but as an average of the year their consumption should be held to the two-and-a-half-pound figure. Farmers who butcher meat for sale locally may continue to do so, but purchasers of such meat or other meat are expected to consume it in accordance with their sharing allowance. The share for youngsters under six is put at three-fourths of a pound; for those from six to twelve, at one and a half pounds.

CASEMENT CATTLE WIN HONORS

Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, Kansas, got the distinction "grand champion" on his load of fat steers, Hereford bred by the Matador Land and Cattle Company, Denver, Colorado, at the recent American Royal Show. In the feeder division, twenty head of Casement's 350-pound Herefords won the grand championship. The best Shorthorns in the feeder contests were those of John Paul Jones, Elbert, Colorado, and top Angus were exhibited by Jess Hadley, North Platte, Nebraska.

HEREFORD REGISTRATIONS

During September, 1942, the American Hereford Association recorded 35,692 calves and 11,981 head of cattle transferred, according to H. A. Kinzer, of the association. . . . Recent recordings of calves included the following: Ormesher Brothers, Chadron, Nebraska, 101; H. V. Kitzmiller, Wray, Colorado, 113; McNamara & Marlowe, Inc., Big Sandy, Montana, 202; Blair Brothers, Telford, South Dakota, 152; Green Cattle Company, Patagonia, Arizona, 211; Mescalero Cattle Association, Mescalero, New Mexico, 170; M. T. Everhart, Pueblo, Colorado, 163; Mathers Hereford Cattle Company, Logan, New Mexico, 101; and W. E. Chapman, Joseph, Oregon, 197.

CHICAGO SHOW ENTRIES HIGH

Entries for the forthcoming Chicago market fat stock and carlot competition, to be held at the Chicago stockyards December 2-5, had by mid-November been received from stockmen and farm youths in fifteen states and Canada. The market show will take the place of the 1942 International Live Stock Exposition, which was cancelled as a war measure. It will include all the fat classes for cattle, sheep, and swine, except the carcass contests, that have been featured in past years. B. H. Heide, manager of the show, reports that the individual class entries assure a large showing in each division. The junior feeding contest has drawn an entry that compares closely to peak years of the

BACA GRANT



19 Blues

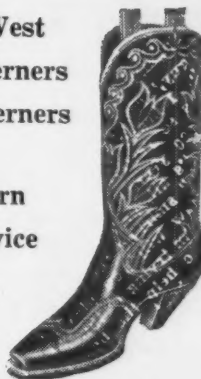
Led by the above daughter and son of OJR Royal Domino 10th, Baca Grant show Herefords garnered 19 Blues at the summer shows. That and the general breeding performance of the herd, plus strong sales, made 1942 our greatest year.

Alfred Collins
Walter Oldland
Ralph Murdock

Crestone, Colo.



Made in the West
Made by Westerners
Made for Westerners
and
Full of Western
Style and Service



Made to Your
Order and
Measure

Write for our catalog
Western Boot Company
Tucson, Arizona



TATTOO MARKERS—Complete with figures 1 to 10. Bottle of ink and full instructions, \$4.00 postpaid. Poultry or small animal size \$3.25 postpaid. Complete line of Ear Tags, Veterinary Instruments and Supplies. Write for Catalog.

Breeders Supply Co. Council Bluffs, Iowa

"WHERE TO BUY" AD DEPARTMENT

Thirty cents a line, except display space. Normally seven words to a line. Display rates on request. Forms close 15th. Send copy to 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado.

Abortion vaccine; calfhood vaccination. Government licensed strain 19. Free literature. Kansas City Vaccine Company, Department 1-A, Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo. Dr. Oesterhaus, owner.

WANTED: Used Western Stock Saddles, any make or condition. We pay cash. Write full description as to size, condition, age and lowest cash price. NEWELL'S SADDLE SHOP, 1627 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—the year 'round—top-quality prize-winning but practical Registered Hereford bull calves at reasonable prices. CBQ RANCH, P. O. Box 1786, Fresno, Calif. Ranch located on General Grant National Highway, 180, east of Fresno. It's signed.

RANCHES, large or small, for sale, exchange, or lease, in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Montana, California, Canada, Central and South America, Africa, and islands of the sea. J. D. FREEMAN, Gunter Building, San Antonio, Texas.



Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$4.00, postpaid. Ear tags and complete line of supplies. Write for free catalog. **Breeders Supply Co.** Council Bluffs Iowa



L. C. "Jim" Hoover, livestock auctioneer serving the cattlemen of the West.

Jim Hoover
Sterling, Colo.

FOR SALE Colorado Tourist Hotel

**On Peak-to-Peak Highway
In Picturesque Platte Canon on
Two Trout Streams**

This hotel has just been redecorated . . . has 12 rooms upstairs, bath, electric lights, and finished basement. Four adjoining cabins and filling station go with hotel.

If you have worked hard all your life and want to retire gracefully, investigate this property.

Hotel cost \$30,000 to build. Will sell all for \$3,750.

Frank J. Wolf,
1950 Curtis St.
Denver, Colorado

past. The junior show entry consists of more than 500 animals and the open class well over 600. Aberdeen-Angus lead the open steer show entry, followed by Herefords, then Shorthorns. Entries for the carlot classes of fat and feeder cattle, sheep, and swine by mid-November consisted of eighty-four loads of fat cattle, ten loads of feeder cattle, eighteen loads of hogs, and four of sheep. The National 4-H Club Congress will be held in Chicago on November 28 to December 3.

ARGENTINA GROWS MORE BEEF

Argentina increased her meat production in 1941, according to "Foreign Crops and Markets." Production of meats for the period is estimated at 5,500,000,000 pounds—an increase of 6 per cent over 1940. Output in 1942, it is believed, may be about the same or slightly under that of 1941. Beef represented almost 88 per cent of the total quantity of meat produced in Argentina in 1941; around 80 per cent of it was exported. Argentina leads the world as a beef exporter, as about 50 per cent of the world's exported beef is from that country. Pork production has increased materially during the past year as the result of abundant supplies of low-priced corn.

DROPS MEATLESS DAYS

According to news dispatches, Philadelphia's "meatless day" plans have been dropped. Two meatless days a week were scheduled for Philadelphia hotels and restaurants, but confusion surrounding questions regarding the meat supply caused abandonment of the plans, it is stated. The government's policy of voluntary restraint by consumers in the "share-the-meat" program was also given as a contributing factor in dropping the scheme.

LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS

Of the 6,344,000,000 pounds of food-stuffs delivered for shipment to the allied nations since the beginning of the lend-lease program in April, 1942, more than half consisted of meat and fish, fats and oils, and dairy products and eggs. During World War No. 1, 65 per cent of the food shipments were grains and cereals. In the lend-lease deliveries, grains and cereal products have been about 20 per cent of the total.

ROTENONE FROM SOUTH AMERICA

To make up for reduction in imports of rotenone—an insecticide used in combating ticks and other livestock pests—the government through its Commodity Credit Corporation will import the product from Brazil and Peru. Four and one-half million pounds of the insecticide will be bought during the next twelve months.

LETTERS

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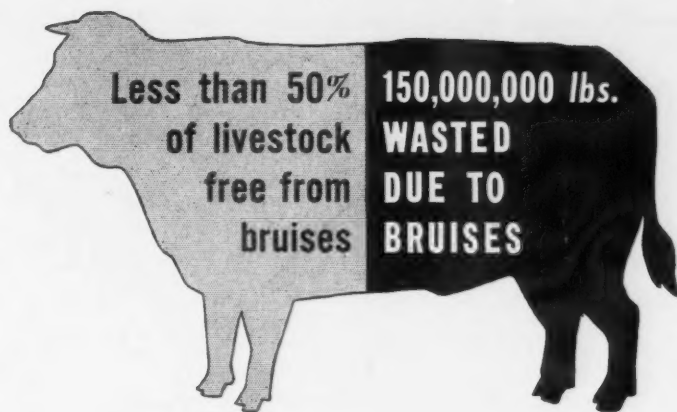
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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



INCREASED PRODUCTION THROUGH CONSERVATION

**GETTING ALL WE PRODUCE
INTO ACTUAL USE
IS A CHALLENGE OF TODAY!**

AMERICA'S livestock producers have met the challenge of production. They are producing record-breaking numbers of meat animals—but haste in handling, coupled with inadequate facilities for careful handling, are reducing the volume of usable meat.

Last year over 150 million pounds of meat were wasted, due to bruises. Bruised meat is inedible and must be trimmed from the carcass. The principal causes of these bruises were:

**STRIKING ANIMALS WITH CANES,
WHIPS, OR CLUBS.**

OVER-CROWDING IN TRUCKS.

**ANIMALS BUMPING AGAINST GATES,
FENCE POSTS, CAR DOORS, AND
OTHER SHARP CORNERS.**

**HORNED CATTLE BUNTING OR GOR-
ING ONE ANOTHER.**

The meat wasted in this manner last year would have fed an army of more than 400,000 soldiers for a whole year. It would be enough to feed the people of Denver, Colorado, for over three years.

To meet the war's colossal demands, we must conserve not only time, transportation facilities, and manpower, but also MEAT. Haste and improper handling that ends in such appalling waste is a tragic loss, not a gain. Fortunately, bruises can be prevented by using extra care and caution in the shipping and handling of livestock.

Meeting today's challenge requires the full cooperation of producers, marketing and transportation agencies, and processors. Let's all fight this waste by handling our livestock more carefully. Our fighting men and our allies need meat—make every pound count!



**CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, OKLAHOMA CITY,
LOS ANGELES, CEDAR RAPIDS, OMAHA,
ALBERT LEA, NEW YORK**



LET'S WORK TOGETHER FOR VICTORY—FOR AMERICA

AS SOUND AS A DOLLAR

Amid the new conditions of a rapidly changing world, one long-established American business institution stands unmoved—the central competitive market for livestock.

During more than three-quarters of a century, the Chicago Union Stock Yard has continued to furnish producers with a reliable cash outlet for whatever animals they desire to market at prices determined in open competition. All who wanted to sell and all who wanted to buy were able to trade in a truly democratic way. The owner of a single animal or of a trainload had an equal opportunity to enjoy the advantages of the world's greatest livestock market.

The basic economic principles upon which it was founded are as sound today as they were during the trying days of the Civil War.

SHIP TO CHICAGO

